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SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

July 14, 1975 No. 5893

****
* NATIONAL *
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MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORK

Exercise the Dictatorship of the Proletariat on the Health Front

by

the Hsiyang County Revolutionary Committee,
Shansi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 27, 1975)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, through mobilizing the masses to learn from the Tachai brigade the spirit of daring to make revolution in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," we have shattered the monopoly of the health sphere by the bourgeoisie, and through the exercise of the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, have brought profound changes to the health outlook throughout the county.

First, the shortage of doctors and medicine in the countryside has changed. We have already a contingent of barefoot doctors that is basically competent for medical and health work in the countryside. Prior to the great cultural revolution, there was on the average only one doctor to 1,900 people in the whole county. At present, there are already more than 600 rural doctors, averaging one doctor to 340 or more people. This contingent of barefoot doctors who are physically not alienated from labor and mentally not alienated from the masses is distributed over all production brigades throughout the county, and the masses can be treated in good time when sick.

Second, the condition that the countryside is short of medical and health organizations and equipment has changed. The whole county has already a health and medical network made up primarily of organizations for medical treatment and prevention at the county, commune and brigade levels. Prior to the great cultural revolution, the health centers of twenty communes had only 150 simple hospital beds. At present, the number of hospital beds

has doubled and there are 18 units of X-ray apparatus. The health centers of eighteen communes have surgical instruments for performing ordinary operations, and the health centers of eleven communes have installations for conducting laboratory tests. All the 411 brigades throughout the county have practiced cooperative medicine.

Third, the insanitary environment left behind by the old society in the countryside has changed. Fourteen brigades in the whole county have completely changed their housing conditions, and most brigades are supplied with sanitary and hygienic indigenous tapwater. Especially since the extensive development of the patriotic health campaign, the cattle stables, sheep-pens and pigsties of 264 brigades have been removed from the villages, and large numbers of latrines and pens for domestic animals have been transformed. The treatment of excreta has also assumed the proportions of a system.

Fourth, the state of health of the broad masses of commune members has changed. Such infectious diseases as measles, dysentry, influenza and intestinal catarrh have basically been brought under control. In 1973, the incidence of common diseases and recurrent disease in the whole county had declined by 47.6 percent compared with 1966, and in 1974, it declined further by 43.5 percent compared with 1973.

The mass movement for the extermination of pests and diseases has improved the state of health of the masses and raised the rate of attendance of the commune members in labor. Through relying on this labor army with strong physique and deepening the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the Party committees at all levels throughout the county have fulfilled the enormous engineering project of farm capital construction and wrested bumper harvests for years in succession.

Shatter the Monopoly of the Bourgeoisie and Exercise the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Prior to liberation, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in Hsiyang, as in the countryside throughout the country, had known the tragic history of the oppressed and the exploited harassed by diseases. When typhoid fever raged in 1940 at the Liuchuang brigade of the Tachai commune, more than 40 people died in the whole village. After liberation, the working people of Hsiyang had taken over political power and improved somewhat the condition of medical and health work. However, due to interference from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, medical and health work could not properly serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, and there was still a shortage of doctors and medicine in the countryside.

After the commencement of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses rose to criticize the revisionist health line. This enabled us to understand that on the health front, as in other spheres of the superstructure, in order to shatter the monopoly of the bourgeoisie and exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat, it was imperative to bring up a contingent of revolutionary medical and health workers that adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and was capable of making a rupture with the old traditional

ideas. We grasped two major matters. The first one was to send doctors graduating from special courses and universities to take up physical labor as they worked among the masses so that they could be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, transform their world outlook and play a better role. The second one was to adopt effective measures for training the working people's own barefoot doctors, thus enabling the ranks of barefoot doctors quickly to expand to 600.

The bourgeoisie was bound to take measures to counter the occupation of the health battlefront by the proletariat. At first, some so-called "authorities" attacked the barefoot doctors as "indigenous peasants and fledgling girls incapable of giving medical treatment." Some people even refused to pass on medical techniques to the barefoot doctors. We mobilized the masses to make mass criticism of the revisionist line, the capitalist orientation and the bourgeois way of thinking, and work to train barefoot doctors really started in the medical and health organizations at the county and commune levels. Some old doctors with experience also took the initiative in going to the countryside to help train barefoot doctors. In a little more than one year, 150 barefoot doctors had been trained for 15 communes including Tachai, Chaopi and Kaolo.

The growth of the ranks of barefoot doctors led to the occupation of the medical and health battlefront in the countryside, but the bourgeoisie had still refused to admit defeat and they had also never called off their struggle. Flaunting the banner of "showing concern for new things," they attacked the barefoot doctors with sugar-coated bullets. Due to their lack of experience in class struggle, some individual barefoot doctors who had been corrupted by bourgeois ideas got contaminated with the bad style of "doctors on duty" who despised labor and were alienated from the masses. The county committee, the Party committees of the communes and the Party branches of various brigades vigorously conducted political and ideological education for the barefoot doctors. We persisted in conducting such education year after year, thus enabling the broad masses of barefoot doctors to link their hearts closer with the poor and lower-middle peasants, to strengthen their power of resistance to corruption by bourgeois ideas, to participate in productive labor in the agricultural collective more consciously, and to make a great success of medical and health work.

To solve the contradiction that the barefoot doctors had to attend to patients as well as to participate in labor, the various communes and brigades had adopted some effective measures. In 1974, the barefoot doctors of the whole county participated on the average in 253 days of productive labor in agricultural collectives. We implemented the system of control by the commune, the brigade and the poor and lower-middle peasants and set up the poor and lower-middle peasants' control committee to solicit in good time the views of the poor and lower-middle peasants toward the barefoot doctors. At the end of each year, the barefoot doctors were also required to submit reports on their wareness of the line, their attitude toward work and their participation in labor to the communes, brigades and poor and lower-middle peasants. Because of this, the barefoot doctors are

directly controlled and educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, and they have become an important force indispensable to learning from Tachai in agriculture.

Last year, among the barefoot doctors, 26 had attended the county-wide conference of heroes in learing from Tachai in agriculture, 76 had successively joined the Chinese Communist Party, and 212 had joined the Communist Youth League.

Criticize the Tendency Toward Capitalism and Adhere to the System of Cooperative Medicine

Was our criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist health line in a resolution to "put the stress on rural areas in medical health work" plain sailing free from struggle? Absolutely not. In the past few years, in our course to implement cooperative medicine, there was likewise the struggle between the two classes and the two roads.

Cooperative medicine was first introduced to our county in 1969. It was a product of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line by the broad masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is of great significance not only to safeguard the health of the army for building socialism in the countryside, but also to the restriction of the bourgeois right and to the gradual diminishing of the three major differences.

The bourgeoisie and all those interested in upholding the bourgeois right would not of course support this system. Some people said, "What is called cooperative medicine actually amounts to requiring everybody to foot the bills to enable a few to receive medical treatment." A handful of class enemies also cried, "Owned by labor but power to self. On what does cooperation rest?" It is a clear fact that in taking every step forward, the socialist revolution has to wage arduous struggle against the bourgeoisie and the old force of habit. Therefore, we mobilized the masses to make mass criticism of the capitalist road within the confines of the whole country.

The masses are the real heroes. They hate capitalism most and cherish socialism most. They cite the sufferings undergone by the sick, poor and lower-middle peasants in the old society, and accuse the old society for their suffering. From their personal experience, the broad masses know that the superiority of cooperative medicine lies in its ability to strengthen the collectivist thought of the commune members and to avoid polarization because of diseases; its ability to enable the poor and lower-middle peasants to take precautions against diseases when they are well and to receive timely treatment when they are sick; and its ability to safeguard the energy and vitality of the masses for grasping revolution and promoting production. With the orientation of the revolution in health work clarified, there has been stronger confidence in the successful operation of cooperative medicine. By 1970, cooperative medicine had basically been popularized throughout the country.

Does the practice of cooperative medicine call for carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle? When cooperative

medicine was first introduced, some brigades approached the county and commune for assistance to solve the question of funds. The county committee held that the practice of cooperative medicine also had to rely on the spirit of Tachai, and educated the cadres, the masses and the medical workers to surmount the idea of waiting and reliance and to practice cooperative medicine on the basis of self-reliance.

The Mengshan brigade of the Tachai commune had unsatisfactory natural conditions and was not well off in collective economy. In the beginning, the brigade allocated the sum of 25 yuan to buy some simple pharmaceuticals. The Party branch mobilized the masses to vigorously gather Chinese medicinal herbs. In the course of working for the prevention and treatment of diseases for the masses, the barefoot doctors made full use of indigenous prescriptions and medicines to develop the new method of medical treatment. After two years of arduous struggle, there was some development in cooperative medical and health work in the brigade, and the masses were given medical treatment and supplied with medicine free of charge. However, because the Shuishen brigade of the Paiyangyü commune set great store by foreign medicine but slighted native medicine, the practice of cooperative medicine failed in the second year. The two typical examples set the orientation and the line by contrast, and enabled the cadres and the masses to realize that in the practice of cooperative medicine, it also was imperative to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

The mass movement to practice cooperative medicine on the basis of self-reliance quickly developed in the whole county. According to the statistics of the past three years, besides gathering medicinal herbs for their own use in cooperative medical and health work, the brigades of the whole county also delivered and sold more than 600,000 catties of medicinal herbs to the state.

Make Changes in Customs and Traditions with Emphasis on Prevention

Chairman Mao points out, "We must tell the masses that they must themselves rise in struggle against their own illiteracy, superstition and unhygienic habits." Chairman Mao also clearly instructs us that it is imperative to implement the policy of "emphasizing prevention." Should emphasis be laid on prevention or medical treatment? This is an important aspect of the struggle between the two lines on the medical and health front. The revisionist health line is symbolized by slighting prevention work and serving only a few people, but the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary health line is symbolized by relying on the masses to criticize the old ideology, to make changes in customs and traditions, to energetically carry out the patriotic health movement for the extermination of pests and diseases and to safeguard the health of the broad masses of the people.

In order to adhere to the policy of "emphasizing prevention," we seriously popularized the experience of the Tachai brigade in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary health line. Before liberation, the Tachai brigade was a place extremely poor. At that time, there was in circulation a folk song: "People have to flee the famine because they are poor, and no

grain crop is brought in because the soil is poor. Tree do not grow on the barren hills and the poverty-stricken villages have no houses. The streets are littered with rubbish and stinking water is found all over the slope. The place is infested with mosquitoes and flies and diseases are rampant as the wolves. The rich people can consult the doctors when they are sick, but the poor people can only rely on their own resistance when they are ill." After liberation, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants used the iron broom of revolutionary mass criticism to unremittingly make a clean sweep of feudal and superstitious ideas by extensively conducting education in knowledge of hygiene and launching the patriotic health movement. In 1963, after the place was attacked by floods of extraordinary magnitude, the Party branch of the Tachai brigade led the broad masses of commune members to fight at the Tachai fields in daytime and to build a new countryside in the evening, thus fundamentally changing the housing condition and unhygienic outlook of the old Tachai. The incidence of common diseases and recurrent diseases greatly declined. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants embraced the new practice of "honoring hygiene and looking upon unhygienic habits as a shame." There was a marked improvement in the health of the broad masses of commune members, thus giving impetus to the development of revolution and production.

From the struggle experience of the Tachai brigade, the broad masses of medical workers have received a profound course of education in the line. All of them come to realize that the revolution in health work is a revolution that reaches deep into the ideological consciousness of each person. Without the victory of the proletariat on the ideological and political front, there is no victory in the revolution in health work. On the presupposition of properly grasping the revolution and production, it is imperative to change the old habits, the old customs and the unhygienic situation. Over the past eight years, following the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai, the people of the whole county have waged struggle against natural calamities, the barren hills and treacherous rivers, as well as the old ideology and the old customs and habits which hold that "feeding on unwholesome food will not give rise to illness." In the course of struggle, they have rearranged once again the mountains and rivers of Hsiyang and have also made the rural conditions more hygienic. They have scored marked achievements in the control of drinking water and manure, and in the transformation of water supply, latrines, stoves and pens for domestic animals. They have basically changed the unhygienic old features of several thousand years standing and strengthened the physical constitution of the masses of the people.

In order to strengthen the leadership over the revolution in rural health work in the whole county, under the unified leadership of the Party committee, the county, communes and brigades have each a leading member to take concrete charge of health work.

The communes and brigades have set up leading units in health work based on the three-in-one combination of the representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and barefoot doctores, and the production teams and streets and lanes have set up health groups (also called responsible areas) with each set of men grasping three types of work (cooperative medicine,

patriotic health movement and family planning). Attention is paid to bringing into play the role of the youth and women organizations and the health, education, commerce and relevant departments. There are people to grasp work at every level and to look after everything, thus enabling the revolution in rural health work in our county to make vigorous headway along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in health work.

* * *

MOVEMENT TO LEARN FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

Correctly Orient the Ideological and Political Line and Strengthen the Building of Leading Bodies

- the Party committee of Kungan county, Hupeh Province, sums up experience in the launching of a movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 14, 1975)

In Kungan county, Hupeh Province, the situation of "learning from Tachai every year without really mastering it year after year" had at last changed last year.

In that year, many farmland capital construction projects that were inconceivable in former days had been taken up, thus extending at one stroke, farmland guaranteed of harvest in times of drought and floods by over 200,000 mow. The unit-area yield of both grain and cotton had surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Production" and exceeded the highest level in history. Total output increased by 110,000,000 catties and over 120,000 piculs respectively. Sold and delivered to the state were 170,000,000 catties of grain and over 590,000 piculs of cotton.

Recently, in the course of studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the Party committee of Kungan county had seriously summed up the experience of the whole county in launching the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Seriously Solve the Question of the Line of the Leading Body

Looking back what the whole county had gone through in learning from Tachai, the Party committee of Kungan county deeply felt that the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line of the leading body was a key question bearing on whether or not we can learn from Tachai well. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, some cadres practiced not proletarian politics in command but workpoint in command. They abandoned agriculture for commerce, followed Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, and for a time caused the collective economy to deviate from the socialist orientation. Through the criticism of the revisionist line, the majority of cadres had raised their consciousness in the implementation of the basic line of the Party. However, because the remnant poison of the revisionist line had still not been thoroughly eliminated, some cadres did not study Marxism assiduously and transform their world outlook seriously, and in the complicated class struggle they failed to distinguish socialism from capitalism, thus losing their bearings. Because of this, the areas or departments under their control would deviate from the Party's line and also could not learn well from Tachai.

Both the Shangsheng brigade of the Huangshan commune and the Minan brigade of the Nungch'iang commune had learned from this experience. In the past, the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture in these two brigades

at all times failed to get off the ground, and production failed to move up. Last year, in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the leading members of the county Party committee went separately into the midst of these two brigades to stay at selected spots to make investigations. They discovered that although the concrete conditions of these two brigades were different, the basic cause was that the leading members of the leading bodies had in ordinary times relaxed their efforts in study and ideological transformation. They did not understand that socialist society "is in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the society from whose womb it emerges." Under the influence of bourgeois thinking and the traditional habits of small production, they consciously or unconsciously helped toward the growth of the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism, thus causing the collective economy to deviate from the course.

The case of the two brigades gave the county Party committee great enlightenment and education: The great majority of cadres in the countryside are good and relatively good, but the county Party committee can never embrace the idea that "with good men in control, everything will be all right." Instead, they should at all times exercise a tight grip on the ideological and organizational build-up of the leading bodies at all levels, continuously raise the cadres' awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and strengthen the combat strength of leading bodies at all levels in combating and guarding against revisionism. They sternly criticized and educated the cadres who had made mistakes in these two brigades, and at the same time, by giving proper guidance according to circumstances, they mobilized the cadres and the masses to discuss the question of what constituted the socialist road and what constituted the capitalist road. On the one hand, they helped the cadres to realize further their mistakes, and, on the other hand, they raised the ability of the masses to distinguish between the right and the wrong line.

The secretary of the Party branch of the Minan brigade at first had not a deep enough understanding of his own mistakes. He thought that the capitalist tendency appearing in the brigade in the past was mainly a case of getting hold of some cash for the collective and was not any major problem. By relying on the strength of the masses, the county Party committee gave him help. His father produced the basket once used for begging when he had to run away from famine in the old society. With tears in his eyes, he told his son: "In the old society, our family carried this basket and went begging everywhere. There was no end to the tale of woes. If capitalism were restored, we would again suffer the same fate." With awareness raised, the Party branch secretary firmly bore in mind the Party's basic line and actively led the masses to take the initiative in fighting the capitalist tendency. Last year, the leading bodies of these two brigades led the masses to learn seriously from Tachai, and there was a big increase in grain and cotton output.

The county Party committee summed up the experiences of the two brigades of Shangsheng and Minan and seriously strengthened the build-up of the leading bodies at all levels. The cadres at the county, district and commune levels separately headed by 127 brigades (among them 54 were backward) to stay at selected spots, thus helping these brigades change

their outlook to varying degrees. Last year, these brigades achieved a total increase of over 58,000,000 catties in grain output and of over 33,000 piculs in cotton output.

Continuously Promote the Ideological Revolutionization of the County Party Committee

In light of the situation that the Hutung area being relatively susceptible to the kind of problems similar to those of the Shangsheng brigade and the Minan brigade occurred more often in the Hutung area, the Party committee of Kungan county further examined the problems of the leadership of Party committee in the ideological and political line. From north to south, the Hutu River cuts Kungan county into two halves. The Hutung area which makes up the smaller half of the county is situated in the well-known flood-detention area of the Chin River. In the past, for a considerably long period, the county Party committee attached greater importance to Huhsi than Hutung. They held that as Huhsi did not have to worry about flood detention, it could lay hold of more grain and cotton, but in the case of Hutung, once flood water had to detain there, then nothing more could be said. Therefore, they relaxed their leadership over the Hutung area. As a result, the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism in Hutung was more serious.

Through studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party committee further came to understand that the previous practice of attaching greater importance to Huhsi than Hutung was mainly due to the fact that the county Party committee had in mind only grain and cotton but failed to see the protractedness and complexity of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This showed that the county Party committee still lacked consciousness in grasping the basic line of the Party.

Kungan county is one of the important grain and cotton producing areas in Hupeh Province. In the past, long unsolved was the problem of "grain and cotton locked in struggle, with one up and the other down," and the aim of reaping a bumper harvest in both grain and cotton was always not attained. The so-called "grain and cotton locked in struggle" meant the constant occurrence of the phenomenon of paying more attention to grain and less attention to cotton or paying more attention to cotton and less attention to grain in some communes and brigades. What was the underlying cause after all? Last year, the county Party committee laid the stress on seeking an answer in the leadership itself.

The Yaohsing brigade of the Chünhsing commune is a typical example of the whole hsien in achieving a high yield in both grain and cotton. For many years running, ginned cotton exceeded 200 (catties) and grain exceeded 1,000 catties in this brigade. In the past, when summing up and popularizing its experience, the county Party committee paid attention only to publicizing its "scientific farming," "pig breeding and manure accumulation," etc., but failed to seriously sum up and popularize the most fundamental experience in that "capitalism is incapable of making its way into the territory of Yaohsing," as widely praised by the neighboring areas. Therefore, the experience of Yaohsing was at no time able to spread in the whole county.

Last year, as soon as the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius started, the Kungan county Party committee analyzed the attitude they adopted toward the experience of Yaohsing. Only then did they realize that the main cause of "grain and cotton locked in struggle" was that influenced by the tendency toward capitalism, some brigades failed to carry out planting according to state plans and they planted more of such crops that brought higher income. Why was this point not noticed in the past? The main reason was that some comrades of the county Party committee were accustomed to grasping production for production's sake, but paid no attention to grasping the basic line of the Party, and failed to see that in the collective economy, there was still the violent struggle between the two roads of free planting and planting according to state plans. Thus, they failed to recognize the basic experience of the Yaohsing brigade and were also unable to solve the problem of "grain and cotton locked in struggle." After the main cause was pinned down, the leading members of the county Party committee in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius took the lead in criticizing revisionism. They constantly correctly oriented the ideological and political line, and persisted in grasping revolution and promoting production. This led to the appearance in the whole county the new situation of a dual bumper harvest in grain and cotton. The Hutung district also changed its outlook and was able "to preserve the whole when detention of flood water was called for and to guarantee a bumper harvest when there was no such call."

Last year, the Party committee of Kungan county also adopted measures in various fields for raising the leading bodies' awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and their consciousness in combating revisionism and preventing revisionism. The members of the Party committee went separately into the world of reality to listen to the poor and lower-middle peasants' criticisms and suggestions, and they resolutely changed such shortcomings as lack of seriousness in study, lack of depth in involvement with reality and lack of regularity in taking up collective productive labor. Between spring and summer last year, seeing that the crops did not grow well and there was a relatively serious tendency toward capitalism in the Wangkang brigde of the Yuchiang commune, the county Party committee sternly criticized this brigade and allocated it 4,000 catties of urea for dressing purposes. However, by autumn, this brigade was still reported "a drop in both grain and cotton yield." After investigation, it was found that Wangkang's failure to resolutely resist the capitalist tendency had something to do with the personnel of certain units directly under the county. Therefore, the secretary of the county Party committee led the responsible persons of the relevant units to personally head for the Wangkang brigade to make an inspection. They seriously listened to the criticisms of the masses, and made concerted efforts in resisting the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism.

Rely on the Masses To Educate Themselves

How should the commune members be taught to rid themselves of the influence of old force of habit and resist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat after the fundamental completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership as Tachai did? In the

past, the Kungan county Party committee had no clear idea of this problem and often found it very complicated and difficult to handle.

At the initial stage of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, a returned educated youth, the son of a poor peasant, wrote a letter to the chief responsible comrade of the county Party committee. It said: "Recently I returned from the Chak'ou Power Drainage and Irrigation Worksite. No sooner I got indoors, my mother hurried to tell me: 'Look, someone made a lot of money out of fir saplings last year. Provided you are a diligent and fast worker and I ask someone to get hold of some fir saplings, you surely can afford a bicycle next year.' The mentality of private ownership inherent in small production was still very deeply entrenched in my mother. I told her, 'We poor and lower-middle peasants must follow the Communist Party and Chairman Mao. To grow saplings and sell them at a high price -- this does not fit in with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It can't be done!"

This letter gave the county Party committee some enlightenment: In no way can we neglect the influence of the old force of habit among the masses. We should especially see the tremendous source of socialist activism hidden in the masses. Had not the incorrect thinking of that old poor-peasant woman been solved with the help of her son? To enable the masses to make a radical rupture with the old traditional concepts, we must rely on the masses to educate and emancipate themselves.

With great enthusiasm, the county Party committee circulated the said letter with their comments in the whole county. Everyone was called upon to learn from this young man and urged to criticize the tendency toward capitalism in conjunction with the reality in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, thus giving an impetus to the deepening of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. The call of the county Party committee received great response. The masses of various communes and brigades enthusiastically criticized the fallacies of Lin Piao and Confucius for restoration and regression, made a clean sweep of the mire in the ideological sphere and vigorously hit at the evil wind of capitalism. The revolutionary spirit to learn from Tachai continuously erupted among the masses turned into a tremendous source of material strength. From last year to the spring of this year, farm capital construction projects of the whole county, with emphasis on lake control and power generation, completed close to 40,000,000 cubic meters of earth and stone work, installed 227 kilometers of high-tension lines, and newly built 33 electric power drainage and irrigation stations, thus creating conditions for wresting good harvests in grain and cotton last year and winning a still bigger bumper harvest this year.

After reviewing these facts, the Kungan county Party committee have deepened their comprehension of Chairman Mao's instruction: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole station." They realize that only with a clear understanding of this fundamental question can the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat be really carried out to the letter down to every grassroots level and the movement to learn

from Tachai in agriculture be widely and penetratingly unfolded. Therefore, the county Party committee have more seriously organized the masses to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. By setting the pace in study and discussion, they have also selected and trained over 15,000 tutors, thus enabling over 3,600 political evening schools to run better and better. They have also set up many theory study groups to run study classes for groups of households or individual families. Moving deeds have come to the fore in an endless stream as the masses help each other and learn from each other in the study of theory in conjunction with reality. At present, the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is rapidly developing, and the people of the whole country are taking still bigger strides forward in learning from Tachai!

- By Our Own Correspondent and
Our Own Report

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PLA AIR FORCE

Party Committee of a Certain Airborne Division of the Air Force Integrate the Study of Theory with the Criticism of Revisionism To Continuously Raise Consciousness in Combating and Guarding Against Revisionism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 14, 1975)

(NCNA dispatch, June 10, 1975) The members of the Party committee of a certain airborne division of the PLA Air Force, by integrating the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat with the criticism of revisionism and through study and criticism, have further raised their awareness of the struggle for consolidation and the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In studying the theory of the dictatorship of the porletariat, the members of the Party committee of this division paid great attention to drawing nourishment from the masses and making a good job of their own study effort. In study, the commanders and fighters of the No. 1 Group of a certain airborne regiment set in contrast the writings by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat and the fallacies of Lin Piao and other new and old revisionists attacking the dictatorship of the proletariat. With the revolutionary teachers' teaching as weapon, they made revolutionary mass criticism of the revisionist fallacies. This not only made the study effort lively and vigorous but also gave an effective boost to ideological revolutionization.

Wang Wen-ch'en, standing committee member of the Party committee of the division, went deep into the midst of the No. 1 Group to sum up this experience in combining study with criticism. He also made a detailed description of this experience at the Party committee meeting, and on this basis, prodded the members of the Party committee of the division to closely combine their own study with the criticism of Lin Piao's revisionist line and to deepen their understanding of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in their effort to criticize revisionism. For over three months, they successively called 13 study and criticism meetings and wrote over 100 study notes and critical articles.

For the sake of purposefully, methodically and discriminatingly gaining a good grasp of the fundamental viewpoints of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the members of the Party committee of this division classified Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and some writings by Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat under different topics for study and discussion one by one. Meanwhile, they also brought up the sinister viewpoints of Lin Piao's revisionism one by one for criticism. They repeatedly studied the expositions of the teachers of revolution on classes and class struggle in socialist society, and criticized the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" spread by Lin Piao. They repeatedly studied the expositions of the teachers of revolution on the importance of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and criticized Lin Piao's fallacies attacking the dictatorship of

the proletariat. And so on and so forth. In the course of studying the expositions of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the proletarian army, after criticizing the crimes of Lin Piao in his vain attempt to undermine the building of the people's army, they had a deeper understanding of the importance in strengthening army building in the historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

At the criticism meeting, Wang Pin, standing committee member of the Party committee, said: The army is an important part of state power. The proletarian teachers of revolution always attached great importance to the building of the people's army, but the old and new revisionists oppose and sabotage with all ways and means the building of the proletarian army. We must take the lead in arming our minds with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and strive to have a good grasp of army building, so that the army can play a better part as the strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the course of taking part in military training at a certain regiment, deputy secretary Ch'iang Yü-feng of the Party committee joined the aviators in seriously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and criticizing Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and helping the aviators to clarify what was Chairman Mao's proletarian army-building line and what was Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, thus greatly raising the enthusiasm of the aviators for drilling troops for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In less than five months' time, he triumphantly accomplished the flight training task for the first half of the year, and was cited by organs at a higher level.

Through study and criticism, the members of the Party committee of this division have raised their consciousness in combating and guarding against revisionism and continuing the revolution, and closely combined the proper handling of the duties of their jobs with the fundamental task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have further developed the same revolutionary vigor as displayed in those years of revolutionary war, and have on ten different occasions led working groups deep into the midst of army units to conduct investigations and studies and grasp properly the build-up of the basic-level units.

In order to train more new fliers for the state, Party committee member Kao Feng-chi stepped up physical training to strengthen his physique on the one hand, and on the other hand, he went into the midst of units to fly with others, showing no fear of hardship or fatigue.

Standing committee member Li Hsien-jen of the Party committee led the office cadres to the airport affairs company to join the cadres and fighters in study and criticism. He used the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to sum up the experience of army building and devoted his whole energy to company building. Everyone praised him as a veteran fighter full of vim and vigor.

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REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS

Chinese Veteran Worker Displays Communist Spirit in Work

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jul. 1, 1975)

"let us produce stainless steel tube elbows for our petro-chemical industries. we want to do our best to help make china a powerful modern socialist state within this century, as the fourth national people's congress calls on us to do."

this was stated in a letter early this year by li kuo-tsai, a veteran worker and communist in northeast china's kirin province, to the ministry of petroleum and chemical industries. last year, li kuo-tsai and his comrades devised equipment for the job that formerly was done by hand. this raised efficiency more than one thousand times.

li kuo-tsai became head of a tube-bending group under the kirin building company for the chemical industry in 1960. the group has evolved 200 technical innovations and mechanized all the processes in bending tubes. apart from meeting the growing demand of kirin province, it supplies well over a dozen other provinces and cities.

dare to scale world peaks of technology

while li kuo-tsai and his group were installing imported equipment in the first half of 1966, the supply of a kind of die pressed elbows ran out. "it's impossible for china to produce them right now," asserted a foreign expert who was working on the project. "you'll have to order more from us to get on with the job."

li kuo-tsai called his comrades together and said: "we just got a lesson by negative example of how important the policy of self-reliance is." they studied this teaching of chairman mao's: "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future."

the great proletarian cultural revolution began soon after the workers had begun to make a 600-atmospheric pressure oil hydraulic press to produce the die pressed elbows. their determination to win honour for the country was strengthened when they criticized liu shao-chi who advocated blind faith in foreign technology and equipment as a way of suppressing the initiative of the chinese working class in building socialism.

as the work gathered momentum, li kuo-tsai worked day and night for a week on end, taking cat's naps when he was too exhausted to go on. the machine was built in a short time with discarded parts the workers collected from scrap heaps. two days afterwards, the group surprised the expert with the first batch of die pressed elbows that china had ever manufactured. all met the technical norms.

"going all out to build socialism"

"we are now engaged in a cause never attempted by our predecessors. we have to go all out to build socialism" -- these words are often on li kuo-tsai's lips.

1960 was the year the soviet renegade clique tried to strangle socialist china by tearing up contracts and calling back their experts. li kuo-tasi and his group were then part of the work force constructing the kirin chemical complex, which depended on the soviet union for technical guidance and equipment. their indignation knew no bounds when they were forced to stop building some acid-resistant towers because the soviet renegade clique had cut off the supply of stainless steel. "we'll go ahead with our socialist construction without their aid," li kuo-tsai pledged.

proceeding from experience, the group proposed that ceramic tiles be used to substitute for imported stainless steel. through repeated experiments, they made a machine which cut dozens of pieces of this brittle material without breaking any. the towers went up in a short time.

li kuo-tsai is always ready to take on extra jobs for his own organization or anywhere else in the country. he was once recuperating in a hospital in peking when he heard that a chemical works on the city outskirts badly needed 30,000 pipe bends. he hurried back to kirin and asked his group how they could help. "for sure we will," the workers said. "we won't spare our efforts to build socialism exclamation" shortly afterwards, they finished the job.

for sake of dictatorship of proletariat

li kuo-tsai always refused any bonus for the many innovations to his credit although this economist line was pushed in many chinese industrial enterprises before the great proletarian cultural revolution. in 1963, he turned down a recommendation for a wage rise for his contribution and skills. "i have enough money to spend and my life is pretty g od," he said.

some people found this hard to understand, asking: "what do you want from life?" he responded: "the bourgeoisie lusts after riches, but we workers should

devote our lives to strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat."

now a vice-chairman of the kirin municipal revolutionary committee, li kuo-tsai works as selflessly as ever before, and even harder. he is often found in workshops or on construction sites, working alongside the workers, talking with them, and soliciting their criticism. he said: "i can perform my duties better by keeping close ties with the masses."

liu kuo-tsai's boundless enthusiasm for socialism stems from his hatred for the old society. he went to work as a lad of 14, and three members of his poor peasant family died before liberation. his determination to fight for the realization of communism has been forged through a persistent study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. he has finished reading the "manifesto of the communist party", the "critique of the gotha programme", "anti-duhring", "the civil war in france" and the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung". he has studied chairman mao's "on contradiction" and "on practice" time and again, which helped him deal with knotty problems.

the party and the people have commended his contributions. in 1964, he was given the title "provincial model worker, special class". he was a delegate to the tenth national congress of the communist party of china in 1973. over the past decade, he has seen chairman mao on a dozen occasions.

the bending group under the leadership of li kuo-tsai now is respected as one of the most advanced collectives in kirin province. for a number of years running, it has fulfilled its annual production quotas half a year ahead of schedule.

Revolutionary Spirit of Workers in Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 2, 1975)

workers are the main force of the technical contigent that includes cadres and technicians in all trades and enterprises in shenyang, a heavy industrial centre in northeast china, which has tackled many technical problems in production and advanced the socialist revolution and construction.

"no difficulty will break our determination to build socialism"

china had been in the grip of natural calamities for three consecutive years by 1961. the soviet khrushchov revisionist clique had perfidiously torn up contracts and withdrawn soviet experts in china to try to sabotage china's socialist construction.

three model workers in shenyang, initiated a technical coordination drive in the city, one of them, wu chia-chu, declaring: "no difficulty will break the determination of the chinese working class to build socialism and advance to communism exclamation", the activities quickly attracted hundreds of other workers. thousands are now active.

groups of workers, cadres and technicians gathered at the technical coordination centres to discuss the technical problems raised by enterprises in various trades. when they found a solution, they went in their spare time to the enterprise concerned to help apply it.

the shenyang no. 1 gas plant used coal as its raw material but as china's oil industry expanded, the proposal was raised to substitute oil. worker ma tseng-kai proposed that fluidic control devices be used on the new gas retorts. the municipal technical coordination committee sent two teachers from the shenyang chemical engineering institute who specialized in fluidic control and a worker from another factory to work it out with ma tseng-kai. they found the solution in a month.

the voluntary helpers worked for other enterprises as seriously as for their own but never accepted any special treatment. some workers went to great effort to weld a copper cauldron for a brewry but they did not taste a single drop of beer. some members helped solve a problem for a shoemaking factory but refused the offer of a few pairs of new shoes even on the ground of trial use.

veteran worker kuo fu-peng of the no. 3 machine tools plant has remained active in the technical coordination activities even after retiring at the age of 68 last year. some people suggested that he stay home and give verbal guidance. but he retorted: "communism is not yet realized, is it? how can i stay home with idle hands?" the workers, cadres and technicians in shenyang showed exactly the spirit lenin praised in his article on subbotniks "this is labour to satisfy a general need of the state, organized on a wide scale, and unpaid."

make technology wealth of society

workers mastered techniques and skills in the old society in order to earn a living. as their life is secure

in socialist new china, they now work for the future of their country and all mankind and regard technology as wealth of the whole society.

lathe turner chin fu-chang is famous throughout china for his improved cutters and high work efficiency. he has been in the coordination drive for 14 years, helping factories solve technical problems and passing on his experience to others. he has given lectures in the province and in heilungkiang, kirin, hopei, shanghai, kansu, shansi and other provinces and municipalities. he gives as many as two dozen lectures attended by upwards of a thousand people each every year. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, some units tried to pay him for his talks. he said angrily: "i lecture to exchange experience and help promote socialist construction. my lectures are not commodities for sale."

knowledge was regard as the private property of intellectuals who used it for centuries as the road to fame and fortune. educated by the working class, many intellectuals are breaking with this notion based on private ownership in the coordination activities.

they say: "our knowledge originates with the labouring people and should be placed at their service."

shih ting-tsao, a teacher at the northeast engineering institute, is a member of the forging group and has done a lot in recording and analyzing data. he and several veteran workers in the group conducted investigations in dozens of factories in shenyang and analyzed and worked out a comprehensive new forging process.

they gave dozens of lectures to foundrymen which resulted in reducing the consumption rate of coke in melting iron.

workers become masters of science and technology

shenyang now has six-purpose plasmic welding machines. when some workers first proposed to make the machine on their own some people ridiculed them as dreaming of the impossible thing. the workers replied: "we are doing what our predecessors never attempted and are scaling heights that have not been climbed."

a special group led by veteran worker lu teh-shun and worker-engineer yang teh-lin started research in this new technique. the group included people from the rectifier plant, mining machinery plant, high and medium pressure valve plant and 16 other units. in the absence of reference material, they drew up designs, made calculations and conducted experiments. they overcame all the technical difficulties to make a plasmic welding machine after 48 days of effort. the machine does ordinary welding, surfacing and spray welding as well

as cutting, spray coating and argon arc welding. it can join metals formerly considered unweldable at ordinary temperature or weldable only when preheated.

young workers entering factories after 1970 account for 40 percent of the total number people involved in the technical coordination activities in shenyang. twentyone-year-old chi chin, a worker at the no. 1 machine tools plant, says: "we young people must have high aspirations and revolutionary ideals. we must advance firmly to make a bright future on the basis of what the older generation has done." rain or shine, he never missed a lecture by veteran workers or technicians and joined them in solving technical problems for some factories. in the three years since he entered the plant, he joined experienced workers in making 25 technical innovations that include 11 improved cutters entirely to his own credit.

WOMEN WORKERS

Women Workers in Peking Rise as Activists in Marxist Study

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1975)

women workers active in marxist study are coming forward in the capital, accounting for one third of the city's quarter-of-a-million-strong theoretical contingents of workers.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, peking's women workers have acquired a better understanding of the significance of reading and studying conscientiously and having a good grasp of marxism and have taken an active part in theoretical study. the publication of chairman mao's important instruction on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat early this year gave rise to an upsurge in marxist study, and an ever greater number of women workers are becoming instructors in this study or members of theoretical research groups.

why are women studying marxist theory so assiduously? wang shu-min, a young woman worker of the capital iron and steel company, had this to say: "those who are blind on theoretical questions can neither detect political swindlers nor grasp the weapon of criticism nor find their bearings on the way forward. a good understanding of marxism-leninism is essential for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

wang shu-min entered the iron and steel company in 1971. during the cultural revolution she has given much thought to the question of preventing the party from turning revisionist and the country from changing its political colour, and analyzed why capitalism has been restored in the soviet union. eager to seek revolutionary truth, she resolved to have a good grasp of marxism. besides the time she spends with her workmates in the theoretical study group, she has been reading for two hours every day and has in a few years gone through a dozen marxist-leninist classics including "critique of the gotha programme" and "dialectics of nature" and all four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung". her study notes run to half a million characters. she is now an instructor for workers in theoretical study and conducts investigations with her workmates in her plant on the question of further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat there.

reading and studying conscientiously, women workers have raised their level of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and many are giving lectures. huang wei-hsien of the peking people's printing house is in her forties and a mother of three. harshly oppressed and exploited by landlords and capitalists, she had no chance to go to school in the old society. like other workers, she became a master of the country with liberation, and learned how to read and write at an evening school. after the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius started, she has often stayed up late at night reading marxist classics. she found many difficult words and phrases in the "manifesto of the communist party", but continued reading with the help of others and eventually finished it. then she went on to study "anti-duhring", "the state and revolution" and other marxist classics. she made fast progress and was recommended as a theoretical instructor by her workmates. to do a good job, she studied harder and even neglected her meals and sleep sometimes. she told others: "only by studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought diligently can we accomplish the historical mission of realizing communism." her lectures are very much liked by the workers because they link theory with actual conditions and explain marxist-leninist principles in a deep-going and yet popular way.

the women workers follow the revolutionary style of linking theory with practice. they closely link up their work with the great goal of realizing communism and the complete emancipation of women with that of mankind as a whole, and are resolved to be trail blazers in narrowing the differences between town and country, between worker and peasant and between manual and mental labour and in restricting bourgeois right.

two children of liu feng-chen, a woman worker in the peking special steel plant, volunteered to settle in rural areas after finishing middle school. she approved

of this as an action in response to the party's call. after studying chairman mao's important instruction concerning theory and the expositions from marx, engels and lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat, she began to see school leavers going to rural areas as a fundamental measure to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, narrow the three major differences and combat and prevent revisionism, and realized that her children were marching along a thoroughfare leading to communism. with a better understanding of the far-reaching significance of this development, she wrote to her children and encouraged them to stay in the countryside for good, accept re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants sincerely and modestly, and be worthy successors to the cause of communism.

many women workers are doing marxist research and have achieved good results, contributing to the working class effort to occupy positions in the superstructure.

tsui chih-min, a woman worker in the peking hsinhua printing house, who had only been to junior middle school, formed a historical research group with four other workers last year. they studied the uprisings of slaves and peasants and the struggle between the confucian and legalist schools in chinese history and gave talks on the criticism of lin piao and confucius that were appreciated by workers both inside and outside the plant. after chairman mao's important instruction concerning theory was published earlier this year, the group studied the origin and development of commodity and money, showed the class relations hidden behind them and explained why they must be both made use of and restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. an article by the group, "the origin and essence of commodity and money", which drew favourable comments from workers, was written after a careful study of "capital", "the origin of the family, private property and the state" and other marxist-leninist classics, plus "a history of chinese currency", "a concise history of china", the "book of songs", the "book of change" and a great deal of other historical data.

women workers at the printing house take part in groups for the study of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism and the current international situation.

women have their own theoretical study groups in workshops with larger numbers of them. eleven women workers in the no. four workshop of the peking people's printing house formed a research group on the women's movement. they criticized the fallacies advocated by confucius for the persecution of women and studied marriage and the family under socialism in relation to the question of continuing the revolution. they pointed out that to win complete emancipation women must further

free themselves ideologically, smash the spiritual shackles which the doctrines of confucius and mencius have kept on them for more than two thousand years, strive hard to master marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and fight through to the end for the cause of communism.

TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE

Peking Studies Rich Experience of Veteran Doctors of Traditional Chinese Medicine

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1975)

nearly 300 veterans in traditional chinese medicine in peking have been supplied with students to learn from their experience.

some of the specialists among these old doctors have had medical workers attached to them to help them study and draw conclusions from their many years of clinical experience.

peking public health department has done this in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level."

including newcomers, the peking contingent of doctors of traditional chinese medicine has expanded since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. the city now has two and a half times as many as in the early post-liberation period. a great majority of peking hospitals from the level of district and county upwards have set up departments of traditional chinese medicine.

since early last year, over 300 barefoot doctors and middle school graduates who had worked in the countryside for a period, have been assigned to with 292 traditional school practitioners above 40 years of age in order to carry forward their experience. technical lectures and clinical apprenticeship are combined.

seventy per cent of the young students are members of the communist party or the communist youth league. a considerable number of the veteran doctors take the students along with them to the countryside and teach them while giving medical treatment.

in addition, the peking public health department also organized special groups of younger doctors of the traditional school and doctors of western medicine with

some training in chinese medicine to study and carry forward the experience of the veteran practitioners. the peking hospital of traditional chinese medicine has edited some clinical case records and notes on cases and medical theories for 18 specialists of traditional chinese medicine.

chao ping-nan, a 76 years old doctor in this hospital with over 50 years of clinical experience in dermatology zealously passes on his experience to his apprentices and has edited "selected notes on chao ping-nan's clinical experience", a 300,000-word book, in cooperation with other medical workers of his department. it has recently printed by the people's health work publishing house.

STEEL PRODUCTION

Steel Production Grows Fast in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 1, 1975)

iron and steel production in china's major industrial city of tientsin has gone up month after month this year. all the major products including steel, rolled steel, non-ferrous metals, metal products, ferro-alloys and refractory materials topped the monthly target in may and showed better quality. fresh rises in various products were reported in june, and the half-year state target for rolled steel output was fulfilled ahead of time.

while studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, workers and cadres on the city's metallurgical front reviewed the history of the local iron and steel industry. before liberation, they recalled, the city had only one open hearth furnace with a negligible output. the early post-liberation years saw some progress, but steel production did not grow by leaps and bounds until 1958 when our great leader chairman mao inspected the city and fired the workers' revolutionary enthusiasm by his instruction, "grain and steel -- with these, everything is easier." later the steel industry built up during the great leap forward was slashed back under the influence of liu chao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the great proletarian cultural revolution subjected this revisionist line to mass criti.ism, heightened the workers' militancy and resulted in a steady rise in steel production. this contrast of positive and negative experience showed people that firm implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line is essential for pushing up steel production.

party committees in the metallurgical industry are showing a greater initiative in relying on the workers for a better running of the enterprises. the party committee of the city's metallurgical bureau adopted the decision that leading cadres, office workers and service personnel must go to the forefront of production. half of the leading cadres on the metallurgical front are doing physical work, studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and criticizing revisionism together with the workers. leading cadres on the party committees in many factories have moved into the factories with their bedrolls to battle at the hardest jobs in time.

the metallurgical workers are striving to produce more and better iron and steel in the interest of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. state targets for the first half of the year were fulfilled one month ahead of schedule in the cold rolled strip steel mill, seamless tubing mill, the no. 3 steel rolling mill and the tientsin medium plate mill. the refractory material plant and the metallurgical machine parts factory asked the opinions of steel mills and provided them with a timely supply.

SPORTS

Mainland Sportsmen of Taiwan Province Origin Selected for 3rd National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1975)

selection of sportsmen of taiwan province origin living on the mainland of the motherland for the 3rd national games has concluded. the selectees are now attending study and training sessions in peking.

the preparatory committee for the 3rd national games of the people's republic of china issued a circular in february this year on the formation of a sports delegation representing taiwan province which was to include physical culture workers and sportsmen in taiwan province and those of taiwan province origin residing on the mainland of the motherland, in hongkong and macao and overseas. in march, a preparatory office for the sports delegation was set up in peking.

sportsmen of taiwan province origin residing on the mainland were overjoyed at this good news. they said that this reflects the cordial solicitude of chairman

mao and the party central committee for the flesh-and-blood compatriots of taiwan province and embodies the common aspirations of the taiwan compatriots and the rest of the chinese people. over the past months, they actively participated in preliminary tests arranged by various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the people's liberation army. six hundred candidates were recommended to the preparatory office for the taiwan province sports delegation after the tests. on the authority of the preparatory office, selective trials were held in various places which resulted in the selection of more than 100 sports men and women and physical culture workers for entry in the basketball, volleyball, table tennis, badminton, baseball, tennis, track and field, gymnastics, swimming, shooting, archery, cycling and chess events.

in the course of selection, many places held mass rallies to mark the occasion and leading members of local party organizations and governments visited and received sportsmen of taiwan province origin. the baseball trials held in peking were attended by such noted compatriots of taiwan province origin as tsai hsiao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the preparatory committee for the 3rd national games, and leading member of the preparatory office for the taiwan province sports delegation; lin li-yun, member of the c.p.c. central committee; and chen yi-sung, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress. sportsmen taking part in the badminton selective trials in tientsin were invited by the municipal physical culture and sports committee to tour the takang oil field. the hunan provincial physical culture and sports committee hosted a trip for sportsmen of taiwan province origin to visit shaoshan, home village of the great leader chairman mao, where they received profound education and encouragement. they said: "with the kind solicitude of chairman mao and the party central committee, we are very happy on the mainland of the motherland, enjoying a high political status and a secure life. we will train to build up our physique and make contributions to the country's socialist construction, the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland."

work concerning the entry and selection of sportsmen of taiwan province origin residing in hongkong and macao and overseas is proceeding apace.

Preliminaries for China's Third National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1975)

preliminaries were completed for the basketball, volleyball, football, handball, baseball, softball and chess events at the forthcoming third national games.

the preliminaries were held from june 10 to 30 at 13 venues in nanchang, kunming, nanking, sian, chengtu, changchun, shanghai, shenyang, chengchow, tientsin, nanning, luta and lanchow. participating in the preliminaries were more than 2,000 players in both men's and women's events. during the competitions, the competitors, coaches and physical cultural workers criticized the revisionist line in sports in connection with the struggle between the two lines and two ideologies on the sports front, and conscientiously carried out the principle of "friendship first, competition second". playing a spirited game, the players showed they were not puffed up by victory nor discouraged by defeat. they went all out, aimed high, and carried forward socialist sportsmanship.

the teams played a number of their matches in nearby factories, rural areas, army units and other grassroots units, joined in productive labour, and gave exhibitions to workers, peasants and soldiers and learned from them. representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers were invited to comment on the preliminaries and help the teams ideologically.

in accordance with the rules of the third national games, the qualifiers to the games proper were the first 12 finishers in the basketball, volleyball and football preliminaries, the first six teams in baseball, softball and handball, the first eight teams in weichi chess, and the first 12 individuals in weichi chess, chinese chess and international-rule chess events.

the preliminary rounds in junior basketball, volleyball and football events will begin july 20.

PRESS ROUNDUP

July 1 Peking Press Round-up

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1975)

a large photograph of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao is prominently frontpaged in the "people's daily" and all other papers here today on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

all papers print in red the slogans "long live the great communist party of china exclamation" and "advance victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line exclamation" in the upper right hand corner of the frontpage. they also frontpage the following quotations from chairman mao: "the chinese communist party is the core of leadership of the whole chinese people. without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious"; "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire"; and "why did lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? it is essential to get this question clear. lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. this should be made known to the whole nation."

the "people's daily" carries on its third page an article by yen chun entitled "study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and strengthen party building".

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1975)

canadian ambassador to china c. john small gave a reception here today in celebration of the canadian national day.

among the guests at the reception were chinese minister of education chou jung-hsin, vice-foreign minister ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng.

foreign diplomatic envoys to china were present.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Vice President Marouf to Visit China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1975)

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, vice-president taha muhyiddin marouf of the republic of iraq will pay an official visit to the people's republic of china at the head of an iraqi government delegation starting july 4, 1975.

Iraqi Vice President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Badhdad, Jun. 30, 1975)

vice-president taha mohedin maruf received chinese ambassador to iraq chao hsing-chih here today.

they had a friendly talk.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Monthly Supports Joint Statement of Japan Socialist Party Delegation and China-Japan Friendship Association

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 1, 1975)

the joint statement issued by the sixth delegation of the japan socialist party to china and the china-japan friendship association "can stand the test of history", says an article carried in the july issue of the japanese monthly "shinro".

the article points out that with great courage and determination, chairman tomomi narita of the japan socialist party reached agreement with the chinese side on the issue of opposing hegemonism of the two superpowers. "this is a great achievement," it says.

the article notes that the soviet occupation of the northern territories of japan, the soviet military exercises in the pacific, the dispatch to the vicinity of japan soviet espionage planes and the ruination of japan's coastal fishing grounds by soviet "fishing fleets" have made the japanese people "aware of soviet hegemonism towards japan and to regard the joint statement of the socialist delegation and the chinese side as natural and reasonable."

the article says: "we resolutely support the joint statement issued by the sixth socialist party delegation to china and the china-japan friendship association delegation."

Early Conclusion of China-Japan Treaty Urged in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 2, 1975)

early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty including an anti-hegemony clause was urged at a 1,000-strong meeting here yesterday. the meeting was sponsored by the national and kanto regional headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

hisao kuroda, chairman of the national headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), demanded at the meeting early conclusion of the proposed treaty including an anti-hegemony clause. today, opposition to hegemonism has become a strong demand of the third world and of the people of the world, he noted.

kuroda pointed out that a handful of persons in japan are against opposition to hegemonism, and the soviet union is also strongly opposed to the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause in the proposed japan-china treaty. he stressed that the words and deeds of the soviet union showed that it pushed imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism in the past and will continue to do so. "we firmly oppose foreign intervention in japan's affairs," he said.

kuroda said that japan is now confronted with the grave alternative of faithfully carrying out the japan-china joint statement without retreat from it or submitting to the pressure of a handful of reactionaries. japan is in duty bound to tell the world that she will not seek hegemony and is opposed to such efforts by any other country.

kinkazu saionji said at the meeting that japan and china should conclude a treaty including the five principles of peaceful co-existence and an anti-hegemony clause. this, he said, is in the interest not only of the two nations but also of the people of asia and the world. he stressed that an anti-hegemony clause must be included in the text of the japan-china treaty of peace and friendship, and that such a treaty is very important to the future of japan and the japanese nation.

the meeting adopted an appeal and a declaration amidst warm applause.

the declaration says: "to conclude immediately a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the principle of not seeking hegemony and opposing such efforts is the road for japan to win the trust of others as an asian nation and to make contribution to world peace."

"the soviet government's intervention and intimidation are in themselves a manifestation of hegemonism. we will never tolerate this," the declaration says. "we will work for an early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty and for the lasting friendship of our two peoples," it says in conclusion.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean People's Army Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1975)

the korean people's army friendship visiting group led by lieutenant general cho myong son, deputy chief of general staff of the korean people's army, with senior colonel pak sang yun as deputy leader concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

it was seen off at the airport by chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned yang chen, chai cheng-wen, hu chi-tsai, shih hsia, yang yi and shang li-ko.

present at the airport were also ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china hyun jun keuk and military attache of the d.p.r.k. embassy sr. col. kang song chol.

during their stay in peking, the korean comrades-in-arms visited the p.l.a. military and political academy and toured the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming tombs.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Chinese Vice Minister of National Defense Gives Banquet in Honor of Senegalese Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1975)

su yu, chinese vice-minister of national defence, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a military delegation of the republic of senegal led by col. idrissa fall, chief of general staff of the armed forces of senegal.

among the guests were senegalese ambassador to china aly dioum and officials of the senegalese embassy in peking.

present were ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chan hai-ying, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of departments concerned tu yi-teh, chang ting-fa, yang

chen, chang yun-lung, yang sen, lu kuei, chu kai-yin, chou jung-kuo and li heng.

in his speech, deputy chief of general staff ho cheng-wen warmly praised the senegalese government and people for the achievements they had made in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop the national economy. he said: the chinese and senegalese people are all facing the common tasks of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and of building their respective countries. the people of our two countries should learn from each other, help and support each other. he expressed the conviction that the current visit to china by the senegalese military delegation led by chief of general staff col. idrissa fall would surely make new contributions to the promotion of the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and two armies of china and senegal.

addressing the banquet, chief of general staff idrissa fall said: the present visit to china by the delegation is a result of the continued development of the relations of cooperation between senegal and china. it will be a supplementary link to the long chain of friendship that has been forged between the two countries. "the senegalese armed forces have the firm determination to safeguard the honour and territorial integrity of their country and at the same time make contributions to the building of the country," the chief of general staff said.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship.

the six-member senegalese military delegation arrived in peking this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of chinese ministry of national defence. the distinguished guests were warmly greeted at the airport by ho cheng-wen, tien wei-hsin and chan hai-ying.

Peking Concert Honors Senegalese Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1975)

a concert was held here this evening in honour of the military delegation of the republic of senegal led by col. idrissa fall, chief of general staff of the armed forces of senegal.

diplomatic officials of the senegalese embassy in peking were present.

accompanying the distinguished guests at the concert were ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the

chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; and chan hai-ying, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department.

the concert was sponsored by the chinese ministry of national defence. instrumental solos and ensembles and vocal solos by artistes of the p.l.a. band drew warm applause from the distinguished guests.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Brezhnev Clique Is Following Hitler's Beaten Track

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1975)

the brezhnev clique is following in hitler's footsteps to dominate the world. by comparing the soviet revisionists' words and deeds with hitler's, it can be seen that they are not only dreaming hitler's dream of ruling the world, but are acting in striking analogy as he did to achieve this wild ambition.

after setting up a sanguinary fascist dictatorship in germany, hitler openly declared that the germans must "take over the whole world". embarking on all-out arms expansion and war preparations, he proclaimed that only the strong had the right to enforce their will.

after usurping soviet party and state power, the brezhnev clique also pushed a state policy based on rivalry for world hegemony. a tass report on may 19 openly clamoured that "international relations will be transformed" in accordance with soviet revisionist "programme". in foreign activities, soviet revisionist chieftains advertised that they would "launch an extensive, real general offensive". in the execution of foreign policy, they deemed it necessary to "take military might as the mainstay" and "organise on a large scale" the production of rocket nuclear weapons to "gain superiority in strength". putting on the airs of a maritime overlord, they blustered that "navigation on all areas of the world oceans" "is our inalienable and legitimate right" and "the national interests of our motherland call on us to do so." "the long-cherished dreams of our people have come true. the flags of the soviet fleets are flying in the remotest corners of every sea and ocean," they added.

when hitler stepped up his arms programme and war preparations, aggression and expansion, he loudly professed his sincere desire for "peace" to benumb the people of all countries. it is obvious that the brezhnev clique is today applying the same tactics.

on more than one occasion hitler called for "unconditionally upholding peace" and prated about arms reduction, particularly "restrictions on air battles, noxious gas and submarines". and yet he continued to substantially expand the arms programme and step up the manufacture of aircraft, gas bombs and submarines. brezhnev also talked glibly about the "securing of real and lasting world peace for generations" and advocated the realisation of "general and complete disarmament", particularly the "prohibition of nuclear weapons". at the same time, he pushed the expansion of armaments, nuclear armaments in particular, to an unprecedentedly high level.

hitler fabricated all sorts of absurd pretexts to justify his invasion and occupation of other countries. the brezhnev clique follows the same practice. for instance, when germany's army invaded norway, hitler said that this was necessary in order to "ensure the norwegian people's freedom" and "prevent the british and french troops from occupying bases in norway." and he had the audacity to declare: "neither at present nor in the future, does germany intend to take action in violation of the territorial integrity and political independence of the kingdom of norway." when the brezhnev clique's army invaded and occupied czechoslovakia, they said that this was to "safeguard socialism in czechoslovakia" and keep czechoslovakia "from the encroachment of the daily-growing revanchist ambitions of the west german militarist forces". the brezhnev clique also had the audacity to profess respect for czechoslovakia's "territorial integrity" and "non-intervention in the internal affairs" of that country.

before the outbreak of the second world war, hitler resorted to the trick of "making a feint in the east but attacking in the west". he time and again stated that "germany had no intention of waging war against britain and france" and that germany would maintain "cooperation with all european countries". but in fact he directed his attention, first and foremost, to west europe, believing that only by taking west europe and relying on its economic strength and resources could he conquer the world.

taking advantage of the fear of war entertained by leaders of the british and french governments and their policy of appeasement, hitler brazenly occupied czechoslovakia and other countries to build up his strength. precisely the second world war began with germany's attack on britain and france. today the

brezhnev clique also declares now and then that the soviet union wants to "ensure peace and security on the european continent" and to "have good-neighbourly relations and cooperation" with west european countries. but in fact the clique considers europe as a key area in its rivalry with u.s. imperialism for world domination. it is incessantly strengthening its military deployment there and is keeping a covetous eye on west european countries. following hitler's footsteps, the brezhnev clique is exploiting the fear of war and desire for peace of certain people in the west to make ever greater demands.

no sooner had hitler came to power than he set out to militarize the national economy in preparation for aggression and expansion. the brezhnev clique also acts in the same way. in a speech made on july 6, 1967, brezhnev clamoured that "the question of national defence takes first place of all our work". the soviet revisionists brazenly pursue hitler's policy of guns instead of butter and "call on the soviets to make material sacrifices" in order to "use a large portion of the national income in national defence". at present, the militarization of soviet national economy has reach a new high. about 60 per cent of soviet enterprises are geared to war production and military expenditures in the soviet union are constantly being increased. estimates put soviet military expenditures at approximately one-third of the state budget, or about 20 per cent of its national income. just as in hitlerite germany, the soviet national economy has been put on a war economy footing to a great degree. the book "the questions of methods of military theory and practice" which was off the press in 1969 admits that the soviet policy calls for "an economy which can guarantee the waging of a war by either nuclear fragmentation means or conventional weapons". it is reported that soviet icbms have been increased 15-fold in the decade ending 1973 and military aircraft went up 50 per cent from 1968 to 1973. there has also been a rapid increase in the production of tanks, cannon and other conventional weapons. the soviet weekly "communist of the armed forces", no. 6, 1975, laid great stress on soviet claims that "the fire volume of cannon and mortars of the motorised infantry division has increased over 30-fold in post-war years." the soviet union is now stepping up the development of mirv's and the building of aircraft carriers. in the past 10 years or more, soviet expenditures for the manufacture of nuclear weapons alone amounted to over 100,000 million u.s. dollars. why have they produced so many weapons which cannot be eaten or clothed? their aim, as they themselves admit, is to "gain military technical superiority" and "effectively support soviet foreign policy" with "military action". these weapons are used to complete the offensive tasks and even made active "preparations for waging a war with every type of weapon".

what warrants attention is the expansion of the soviet navy. the tonnage of soviet naval vessels was nearly doubled in a decade and the member of nuclear submarines was increased over five and a half-fold in the past four years. on july 25, 1969, commander-in-chief of the soviet navy s.g. gorshkov bragged that the soviet navy was already able to "fulfil their offensive tasks anywhere in the world". the soviet weekly "communist of the armed forces", no. 6, 1975, boasts that "the soviet navy has already outgrown its coastal waters and inland seas and become familiar with the vast oceans". in addition, it "has all the necessary facilities to engage in long-term military operations simultaneously on all oceans" and "can hit naval and ground targets at a long distance" and "swiftly land on the territory of its enemy".

an important aspect of hitler's preparations for an aggressive war was to poison the mind of the german people with the theory of the superiority of the germanic race and that "germany stands above all" as well as stepped-up militarist education among the german people. today, the brezhnev clique is also frenziedly poisoning the mind of the soviet people with intensified education in russian big nation chauvinism and militarism as part of its "all-round war preparations in advance".

during the past few years, the brezhnev clique has developed a particular mania for advertising the so-called "unchanging russian spirit". they openly boast that "nowhere in the world is there anything comparable to the character of the russian nation", citing as an example the aggressor e.p. khabarov and his like, whom history has condemned but whom they refer to as "fine sons of the russian nation". they call on the soviets to carry on the "glorious fighting traditions of their predecessors" in tsarist russia.

lenin pointed out that the social-chauvinists, the social-imperialists glorify "imperialist war, describing it as a war for 'defence of the fatherland'." today the brezhnev clique is also glorifying their preparations for aggressive wars under the pretext of "defence of the fatherland". they allege that "the training of youth to defend the fatherland is of great significance" and that it is necessary "to carry out sufficient and effective patriotic military education among the youth". at present, the soviet revisionists have "offices on military affairs" in all middle schools, secondary vocational schools and technical schools where instructors carry out military training among the students. the soviet revisionist authorities also direct their hired scribblers to write novels, films, plays and other works on so-called "military patriotic" themes to poison the minds of soviet youth. what is the soviet revisionists' "military patriotism"? this can best be demonstrated by the novel "dawn here

is quiet..." which was carried in the soviet journal "yunost" (youth) no. 8, 1969 and has been highly exalted by the soviet revisionists. the hero of this novel, who is extolled as a model for young people, is a man who "executes orders all his life". he never considers where what he does "will lead and what consequences will ensue". the soviet revisionists want to train the youth into automatons like the soldiers of hitler's wehrmacht who care nothing about "consequences" and only know how to "execute orders" so that they can "be sent anywhere their services are wanted, including remote and desolate areas and even foreign territories" (as alleged by the soviet paper "krasnaya zvezda" in an editorial on september 28, 1971) to act as faithful tools in the social-imperialist aggressive wars. "fundamental attention should be given to the training of youth to prepare for a big nuclear war" -- this remark in the soviet journal "questions of the history of the c.p.s.u.", no. 4, 1971, is a soviet revisionist confession of the purpose of their "military patriotism".

lenin pointed out that "modern war is born of imperialism". in the era of imperialism, the expansion of any imperialist country, as lenin pointed out, "could take place only at the expense of others, as the enrichment of one state at the expense of another. the issue could only be settled by force -- and, accordingly, war between the world marauders became inevitable".

before the second world war, germany as an imperialist power emerging from the defeat of world war i tried hard to capture the positions held by the old-line imperialist powers. this led to the outbreak of another world war and hitlerite germany had become the hotbed of the war.

the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, are the biggest international oppressors and exploiters of today. u.s. imperialism has occupying forces in many places. though it has fallen from its position at the summit for a long time, it is making desperate efforts to retain its vested interests. since soviet social-imperialism has joined the imperialist ranks and become a superpower, it has been attempting to infiltrate the u.s. spheres of influence and replace it. the fierce contention between them is bound to lead to world war. they are the sources of a new world war. the soviet social-imperialists' ambition is enormous and is making a "general offensive". they are stepping up mobilisation and preparations for a war of aggression. they threaten to launch a "preemptive attack". as a source of a new world war, they are far more dangerous.

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao pointed out: "the soviet union today is under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the german fascist type, a dictatorship of the hitler type." chairman mao also pointed out: "all the reputedly powerful reactionaries were merely paper tigers. the reason was that they were divorced from the people. was not hitler a paper tiger? was hitler not overthrown?" "revisionist soviet union is a paper tiger too," he said.
forty years ago hitler, a paper tiger, which failed to gain world hegemony was burnt to ashes by the flame of the anti-fascist struggle of the peoples of all countries. tremendous changes have taken place in the world today since that time. if the brezhnev clique, another paper tiger, follows hitler's footsteps, it will have an even more miserable end than hitler.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Youth Gymnastics Team in Spain

(NCNA-English Madrid, Jun. 30, 1975)

the visiting chinese youth gymnastics team competed with the spanish national team amidst constant outbursts of warm applause by over 3,000 spectators in the sports hall here yesterday evening.

the applause was a tribute to the sportsmanship and skills of the gymnasts of both teams. during the competition which lasted more than three hours, the chinese and spanish athletes learned from each other, encouraged each other and forged new ties of friendship.

the chinese youth team won in both men's and women's team events.

at the end of the competition, the spanish gymnastics association awarded trophy cups to the two teams, and gave a dinner in honour of the young chinese gymnasts.

among the spectators were antonio navarro angulo, national secretary and alberto de san roman, director of the sports department, of the national delegation of physical culture and sports of spain; felix fernandez fernandez, president of the spanish gymnastics association; and representatives of overseas chinese in spain.

also present were chinese ambassador to spain chen chao-yuan and a chinese metal ore traders group now on a visit here.

the chinese youth gymnastics team, with lu wen-chun as leader and chang pao-sheng as deputy leader, arrived here on june 24 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the national delegation of physical culture and sports of spain. the team came here after a visit to ecuador and cuba.

last week the chinese gymnasts made a three-day visit to victoria of alava province. it gave an exhibition at the sports hall of the city on june 26 to the warm applause of more than 2,000 spectators.

Spanish Men's Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1975)

the spanish men's basketball team led by ernesto segura de luna wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

while in china, the spanish men's basketball team visited peking, nanking and shanghai and had friendly matches with chinese players. they were accorded a warm welcome by local people wherever they went.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Prime Minister Mom Rajwongse Kukrit Pramoj and Other Distinguished Thai Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1975)

chairman mao tsetung met with prime minister mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj of the kingdom of thailand and other distinguished thai guests this morning.

at the meeting, chairman mao shook hands with prime minister kukrit pramoj, and members of his party: chatichai choonhavan, minister of foreign affairs, anand panyarachun, ambassador and permanent representative of thailand to the united nations, and prakaipet indhusophon, secretary-general to the prime minister. chairman mao extended a welcome to them on their visit to china. then, chairman mao had a friendly conversation with prime minister kukrit pramoj and foreign minister chatichai choonhavan.

present at the meeting and conversation were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung and the foreign ministry's deputy department directors chang han-chih and tang wen-sheng.

China-Thailand Joint Communique Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1975)

a joint communique between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the kingdom of thailand was signed in peking today. the governments of china and thailand decide to estalish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as from today.

the joint communique was signed by premier chou en-lai of the people's republic of china and prime minister mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj of the kingdom of thailand.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the chinese side were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army wang shang-jung, and the foreign ministry's department directors ko hua and chu chuan-hsien and deputy department directors chang han-chih and cheng jui-sheng.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the thai side were chatichai choonhavan, minister of foreign affairs; anand panyarachun, ambassador and permanent representative of thailand to the united nations; prakaipet indhusophon, secretary-general to the prime minister; vicharn nivatvongs, under-secretary of state of the ministry of commerce; admiral jit sangkhadul, under-secretary of state of the ministry of defence; amnuay viravan, under-secretary of state of the ministry of finance; prida karnasut, under-secretary of state of the ministry of agriculture and cooperatives; chalaw vanaputi, under-secretary of state of the ministry of interior; yos bunnag, under-secretary of state of the ministry of industry; sithi savetsila, secretary-general of the national security council; kasem sirisumpundh, deputy secretary-general to the prime minister; nissai vejjajiva, ambassador attached to the ministry of foreign affairs; kosol sindhvananda, director-general of the political department of the ministry of foreign affairs; major-general fuangchaloei aniruth-deva, military aide to the prime minister; tamchai kambhato, secretary-general of the association of thai industries; sathit sathirathaya, deputy director-general of the protocol department of the ministry of foreign affairs; and tej bunnag, chief of the east asia division of the political department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1975)

following is the full text of the "joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the kingdom of thailand":

1. the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the kingdom of thailand, desiring to revive and strengthen further the traditionally close and friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries and in conformity with the interests and common desires of the two peoples, have decided upon mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations as from july 1, 1975.

2. the two governments reaffirm that only the people of each country have the right to choose their own political, economic and social systems, without outside interference. they also share the conviction that, in spite of the differences in the political, economic and social systems of the people's republic of china and the kingdom of

thailand, there should be no obstacle to the development of peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries and peoples in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

3. the two governments agree to settle all disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the above-mentioned principles, without resorting to the use or threat of force.

4. the two governments agree that all foreign aggression and subversion and all attempts by any country to control any other country or to interfere in its internal affairs are impermissible and are to be condemned.

5. the two governments are also opposed to any attempt by any country or group of countries to establish hegemony or create spheres of influence in any part of the world.

6. the government of the kingdom of thailand recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china, acknowledges the position of the chinese government that there is but one china and that taiwan is an integral part of chinese territory, and decides to remove all its official representations from taiwan within one month from the date of signature of this communique.

7. the government of the people's republic of china recognizes the government of the kingdom of thailand and agrees to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of thailand.

8. the government of the people's republic of china takes note of the fact that for centuries chinese residents in thailand have lived in harmony and amity with the thai people in conformity with the law of the land and with the customs and habits of the thai people. the government of the people's republic of china declares that it does not recognize dual nationality. both governments consider anyone of chinese nationality or origin who acquires thai nationality as automatically forfeiting chinese nationality. as for those chinese residents in thailand who elect to retain chinese nationality of their own will, the chinese government, acting in accordance with its consistent policy, will enjoin them to abide by the law of the kingdom of thailand, respect the customs and habits of the thai people and live in amity with them. their proper rights and interests will be protected by the government of china and respected by the government of the kingdom of thailand.

9. the two governments agree to pursue policies for the development of trade, economic and cultural relations between them.

10. the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the kingdom of thailand agree to exchange mutually accredited ambassadors as soon as practicable and to provide each other with all the necessary assistance for the establishment and performance of the functions of diplomatic missions in their respective capitals in accordance with international practice and on a reciprocal basis.

(signed)
chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of
china

(signed)
mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj
prime minister of the
kingdom of thailand

peking, july 1, 1975

Thai Government Issues Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1975)

the government of thailand issued a statement today. it pointed out that upon the release of the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the kingdom of thailand and the people's republic of china, "the government of the kingdom of thailand terminates all existing official relations between thailand and taiwan. the government of the kingdom of thailand also considers that, as from the same date, all official agreements concluded between thailand and taiwan are terminated. all official representations of taiwan in thailand have been asked to withdraw within one month from the date of signature of the joint communique."

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Prime Minister
Kukrit Pramoj Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1975)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and prime minister mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj of the kingdom of thailand continued talks here this afternoon.

Peking Reception in Honor of Thai Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1975)

peking press circles gave a reception at noon today to welcome the thai journalists accompanying prime minister kukrit pramoj on his visit to china.

at the reception, director of the hsinhua news agency chu mu-chih and president of the thai reporters' association manich sooksomchitra proposed toasts to the growing friendship between the people and journalists of china and thailand.

chote maneenoi, president of the thai journalists' association, chusak tarakam and mongkol sukongtakachorn, deputy spokesmen of the prime minister's office, and birath israsena, chief of the press division of the foreign ministry, were among the guests at the reception.

present were leading members of peking news organizations and the information department of the chinese foreign ministry li che-fu, liu chih-ping, peng ti, hsiao teh, chang chang-hai and wang li-hsing.

Thai Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj Attends Soiree in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1975)

prime minister mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj of the kingdom of thailand and other distinguished thai guests accompanying the prime minister on the visit attended a song and dance soiree here this evening in the company of wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the distinguished thai guests were entertained with a programme of music and dances of national flavour by chinese artistes. the items were warmly received. the performance of the thai composition "beautiful moonlight" drew warm applause from the audience.

at the end of the performance, prime minister kukrit pramoj, accompanied by wu teh, mounted the stage, shook hands with the artistes and presented them with a basket of flowers.

present at the soiree were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, leading member of the ministry of culture liu ching-tang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee hsu yun-pei, and departmental

director chu chuan-hsien and deputy departmental director cheng jui-sheng of the foreign ministry.

the soiree was arranged by the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

this morning prime minister kukrit pramoj and the other distinguished thai guests visited the central institute for nationalities in the company of n.p.c. vice-chairman wu teh. they were given a warm welcome by the teaching staff and students. when the distinguished guests arrived at the institute, the worker-peasant-soldier students of various nationalities gathered on the campus waved bouquets, streamers and the national flags of china and thailand amidst the beating of drums and gongs.

the central institute for nationalities was set up in 1951 under the loving care of chairman mao and the party central committee. its main purpose is to train cadres of minority nationalities. more than 1,400 worker-peasant-soldier students of 53 nationalities from various parts of the country are now studying here.

the chairman of the institute revolutionary committee accompanied the distinguished guests making a round of the exhibition room and library, and attending a uighur language class in progress.

prime minister kukrit pramoj and other distinguished guests inquired about the study and life of the students and had a cordial conversation with students of tai nationality. both the hosts and the visitors expressed the wish that the traditional friendship between the chinese and thai people would grow constantly. students of the arts department entertained the guests with tai dances. a tai student and a student of chingpo nationality played a violin duet "i love the frontier".

Leader of Thai Football Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1975)

prachoom ratanapien, leader of the thai football delegation, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were chuang tse-tung, chinese minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission; chao hsi-wu, president of the football association of the people's republic of china; and

leading members of organizations concerned tu pao-chung and ni chih-chin, as well as chinese football coaches and players.

all members of the thai football delegation were present.

the banquet was alive with a friendly atmosphere between the people and sportsmen of china and thailand.

Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj and Other Distinguished Thai Guests Visit Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1975)

prime minister mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj of the kingdom of thailand and other distinguished thai guests today visited the great wall, a tomb of the ming dynasty and the summer palace, in the company of chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

in the afternoon, prime minister kukrit pramoj and the other distinguished thai guests visited the palace museum and an exhibition of archaeological finds. they were accompanied on the visit by wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and wu chung-chao, curator of the palace museum.

in the last few days, some members of the prime minister's official party visited an optical instrument factory in the city proper, a rural people's commune on the outskirts of peking and other places.

Chinese Foreign Minister and Thai Minister of Foreign Affairs Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese minister of foreign affairs, and chatichai choonhavan, thai minister of foreign affairs, held talks here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the thai side were anand panyarachun, ambassador and permanent representative of thailand to the united nations; nissai vejjajiva, ambassador attached to the ministry of foreign affairs; and kosol sindhvananda, director-general of the political department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and ko hua and cheng jui-sheng, director and deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

this afternoon, thai minister of foreign affairs chatichai choonhavan also held talks with wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

Thai Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj Gives Grand Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1975)

prime minister mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj of the kingdom of thailand gave a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests were chinese vice-premiers teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien and hua kuo-feng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress wu teh, minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign trade li chiang and minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission chuang tse-tung.

present were thai minister of foreign affairs chatichai choonhavan and other senior government officials, who are accompanying the prime minister on the visit, and the thai football delegation led by prachoom ratanapien now visiting peking.

the national flags of china and thailand were hung side by side in the banquet hall this evening. prime minister kukrit pramoj and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping spoke at the banquet. (the texts of their speeches have been released separately.) after their speeches, the band played the chinese national anthem and the royal anthem of thailand.

the banquet was alive with a warm atmosphere of friendship. hosts and guests warmly hailed the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and thailand. they sincerely hoped that the chinese and thai people would live in friendship from generation to generation. in the course of the banquet, the band played the chinese and thai music.

also attending the banquet were members of the n.p.c. standing committee yang po-lan, tung ti-chou and liao cheng-chih, and leading members of departments

concerned han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, wang shang-jung, teng tung-che, yu sang, chen chieh, li ke, hsiao peng, hsu pin-chou, sun hsiao-feng, tsao lu, yu mei, chu chun-ho, chiang tung-ping, chang yung-li, liu ching-tang, chang chih-chiang, li ching-chuan, wang chien-chung, fang kao, chu mu-chih, wang shou-jen, pan fei, wang yeh-chiu, shen tu, hsu yun-pei, chai tse-min and wang yao-ting.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1975)

following is the full text of prime minister of the kingdom of thailand mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj's speech at the banquet he gave here this evening:

your excellency teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier,
your excellencies the vice-premiers and ministers,
ladies and gentlemen,

yesterday evening, h.e. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and i signed the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the kingdom of thailand and the people's republic of china. i deem that event a great personal honour. but even more important, from now on, the 1st of july 1975 will be inscribed in our history as a day of special significance in the relations between thailand and china.

however, i wish to take this opportunity to emphasize once again that there has never been a break in relations between the thai and the chinese people throughout history. in the establishment of diplomatic relations between the kingdom of thailand and the people's republic of china, i am merely acting in the capacity of agent of the desire and aspiration of the thai people to reaffirm and consolidate the traditionally close and friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

your excellency teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier,
excellencies the vice-premiers and ministers,
ladies and gentlemen,

i have come to china in a spirit of sincere friendship. i wish to thank all of you for receiving me in the same spirit. during the past three days,

i and my party have exchanged views with you on matters of mutual interest to us. i believe you would agree with me that our conversations were frank and took place in a friendly atmosphere. for this reason, i am convinced that our relations will become closer in the future. i am well aware that there might be some difference of opinions between us, but what are these differences between relatives. the close affinity which exists between us will smooth them out in the end. i agree with h.e. teng hsiao-ping's sentiment that, "we will have little differences but a great unity."

your excellency teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier,
excellencies the vice-premiers and ministers,
ladies and gentlemen,

ever since i and my party set foot on chinese soil, we have been received with a warmth which is difficult to describe. the friendliness which the chinese government and the chinese people have demonstrated to me and my party are deeply engraved on our hearts. on behalf of the government of the kingdom of thailand and the thai people, i wish to thank the government of the people's republic of china and through you to thank the people of china.

finally, i invite you to drink to the health of

--h.e. mao tsetung
chairman of the communist party of china

--h.e. chu teh
chairman of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china

--h.e. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

--h.e. teng hsiao-ping
vice-premier of the people's republic of china

--h.e. chiao kuan-hua

minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china

and to the progress and prosperity of the people's republic of china and the chinese people and to the friendship between the people's republic of china and thailand.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1975)

following is the full text of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping's speech at the banquet given by prime minister kukrit pramoj of the kingdom of thailand here this evening:

your excellency respected prime minister mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj,
distinguished guests from thailand,
friends and comrades,

my chinese colleagues and i are very glad to attend the grand banquet given by his excellency prime minister kukrit pramoj this evening and join our distinguished guests from thailand once again on this happy occasion. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express our heartfelt thanks to his excellency the prime minister for the warm and friendly words he has just spoken.

this successful visit of prime minister kukrit pramoj and the other distinguished thai guests to our country is a major event of historic significance in the relations between china and thailand. during the visit, prime minister kukrit pramoj met chairman mao tsetung, and they had a friendly conversation. his excellency the prime minister met premier chou en-lai, and they signed the joint communique announcing the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. furthermore, our two sides held rewarding talks on issues of common concern. the normalization of the relations between china and thailand marks the beginning of a new stage in the relations between our two countries and opens up good prospects for the further development of the traditional friendship between our two peoples. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i wish to warmly acclaim this event and take this opportunity to extend our thanks and repects to all our thai friends of different circles who have made efforts for the promotion of china-thailand friendship. we sincerely hope that in future the friendly relations between china and thailand will grow stronger and develop continuously on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and the chinese and thai peoples will live in amity for generations to come.

during their visit in china, the distinguished thai guests have made friendly contacts with our people. china is a developing socialist country. there is still much to do to achieve her prosperity. the current visit to china by our thai friends has helped to increase our mutual understanding. we wish that more thai friends

will visit our country in the future. the chinese people are ready to expand friendly contacts and exchanges with the thai people.

friends and comrades,

in the past the chinese and thai peoples shared the common lot of being subjected to imperialist aggression and oppression, and today they face the common task of combating imperialism and hegemonism. our two governments solemnly declare in the joint communique that they are opposed to any attempt by any country or group of countries to establish hegemony or create spheres of influence in any part of the world. this not only gives expression to the common desire of our two peoples, but is of practical importance for the advancement of the united struggle of the peoples of the world against hegemonism. we believe that so long as the people of all countries are united and wage a sustained struggle they will certainly be able to wipe the monster hegemonism from the face of the globe.

tomorrow, prime minister kukrit pramoj and the other distinguished thai guests will leave peking to continue their visit in other parts of our country. we wish our distinguished thai guests a pleasant journey and request you, upon your retrun, to convey to the thai people the message of friendship and cordial greetings of the chinese people.

now, i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the kingdom of thailand and the well-being of her people,

to the further development of the traditional friendship between the chinese and thai peoples and the friendly relations between our two countries,

to the health of his majesty bhumibol adudej, king of thailand,

to the health of his excellency prime minister mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj,

to the health of his excellency foreign minister chatichai choonhavan,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from thailand,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here exclamation

CHINA AND TOGO

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Togo-China Friendship Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1975)

chinese vice-premier hua kuo-feng met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the togo-china friendship association led by agbenowossi koffi, minister of youth, sports, culture and scientific research.

present was lambana tchaou, charge d'affaires ad interim of the togolese embassy in peking.

on hand was chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan President Visits Chinese Pavilion at Kinshasa International Fair

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Jun. 30, 1975)

ugandan president idi amin this afternoon visited the chinese pavilion at the fourth international fair.

he was accompanied by president mobutu sese seko and zairian officials.

the guests were warmly welcomed by kung ta-fei, chinese ambassador to zaire and wang wen-lin, director of the chinese pavilion. explanations were given about the exhibits. president amin showed special interest in the development of chinese agriculture represented by the advanced model tachai. before he left, the ugandan president warmly congratulated china on the successful exhibition and wished the chinese people further success in the economic development of their country.

president amin arrived here at midday for a two-day visit to zaire. he made rounds of the fair in the afternoon.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Leading Member of Chinese Institute of Foreign Affairs Meets Venezuelan Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1975)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese institute of foreign affairs, this evening met and feted juan pablo perez alfonzo, former venezuelan minister of petroleum, and his wife. they had a friendly conversation.

the venezuelan guests arrived here yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND VIENTAM

Friendly Table Tennis Match between Chinese and Vietnamese Teams in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1975)

the visiting table tennis team of the democratic republic of viet nam met the chinese team in a friendly match that drew warm applause from well over 10,000 spectators at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

present were li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, leading members of organizations concerned jen chao, hsu yin-sheng, li fu-jung and wang chuan-yao, le phong thai and tran van tri, leader and deputy leader of the table tennis delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam, le phuong and hua hong viet, leader and deputy leader of the table tennis delegation from the republic of south viet nam, nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and nguyen thanh cong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

the two teams played a men's team match and a women's team match this evening in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries. the exciting exchanges and fine sportsmanship displayed by the players of the two countries drew outbursts of warm applause.

Gift Elephant from Vietnamese Premier Pham
Van Dong Handed Over at Peking Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1975)

a ceremony was held this afternoon at the peking zoo for the handing over of a gift elephant from premier pham van dong of the democratic republic of viet nam.

attending the ceremony were yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of departments concerned and people in the chinese capital.

among the guests were nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, nguyen thanh cong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam here, and nguyen van hai, deputy director of the premier's office, who escorted the elephant to peking.

ambassador nguyen trong vinh and yang shou-shan spoke at the ceremony. the ambassador said: "i am very glad to present the elephant from viet nam to the peking zoo on bohalf of premier pham van dong. we are convinced that the great friendship between the vietnamese and chinese people who are both 'comrades and brothers' carefully cultivated personally by president ho chi minh and chairman mao will be daily consolidated and remain evergreen."

yang shou-shan said the peking people sincerely thank premier pham van dong for the gift elephant. he praised the vietnamese people for displaying heroism and unswerving revolutionary spirit in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, finally defeating u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and winning the great victory of complete liberation of south viet nam.

"the fraternal friendship and unity of the chinese and vietnamese people will be further consolidated in the common struggle in the future," he said.

after their speeches, the chinese and vietnamese friends took a look at the gift elephant in his new home at the elephant house. after the ceremony, the elephant was shown to the public at the zoo. the 16-year-old elephant is named "kham chiem" and weighs 2,250 kilogrammes.

prior to the ceremony, yang shou-shan met and had a friendly conversation with the vietnamese friends who escorted the animal to peking.

in the evening, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee yang shou-shan gave a banquet in honour of the vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

the elephant was brought to peking yesterday.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Developing Countries Combat Superpowers at First Committee of World Women's Conference

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jun. 29, 1975)

there has been a head-on struggle here between developing countries and the two superpowers, the soviet union and the u.s., on such questions as the root cause of discrimination against women and their correct road to emancipation.

the scene is the first committee of the world conference of the international women's year which began to discuss a draft "world plan of action" on june 20.

delegates from many third world countries pointed out that the current women's movement should be directed against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism. however, the superpower which styles itself as a "socialist" state sought hard to divert the women's movement onto the course of its much vaunted "detente", "peace" and "disarmament".

as soon as the general debate began, a soviet delegate thrust forth with the soviet brand of "peace", "detente", etc. with ulterior motives, she alleged that the draft "world plan of action" is a document for "cooperation between different social systems". she asserted that "women's status is closely linked with peace". in other words, women in their movement should give up struggle but take "peace" and "detente" as their objectives. but the soviet humbug was quickly discerned by many third world countries. mali delegate hawa diallo declared point-blank that it is impossible for women to achieve genuine equality before colonialism and other forms of oppression have been eliminated. guyana delegate shirley field-ridley had this to say: there is no peace without emancipation and there is no peace as long as exploitation exists. peace will become an empty talk if this fact is ignored, she added.

the delegates of six african and arab liberation organizations refuted the soviet fallacy with their own experiences. jane ngwenya, from the african national

council of zimbabwe, said that under illegal african regimes, women even have no basic political rights, let alone equality between men and women. azanian delegate elizabeth sibeko pointed out that the superpowers, while prating about disarmament, are the very countries engaged in ceaseless armament race.

wang shu-chen, deputy head of the chinese delegation who spoke on june 23, said that "women's emancipation is inseparable from the liberation of the entire nation and people. at present, the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists are still carrying out aggression and plunder. the two superpowers in particular are practising hegemonism and power politics in all parts of the world and causing great disquietude. the factors for war are increasing. the sovereign rights of many countries, their national independence and the basic rights of their people are being impaired. all this constitutes the main obstacle to realizing equality between men and women and guaranteeing women's right to live and their security." she said: "the fundamental question before the people and women throughout the world today is how to get rid of the oppression and plunder by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. if this actual struggle is brushed aside and the question of 'equality, development and peace' is treated alone, then these fond wishes and legitimate demands of women can be in no way fulfilled. what is more, their attention is liable to be diverted and the movement for women's rights and emancipation will amount to fruitless effort. the implication is that the common struggle of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism will be weakened. hence, the correct road towards women's emancipation should be one whereby women throughout the world unite in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for national independence, social progress and women's rights."

when the general debate was over, the first committee began to deliberate on the introduction to the draft "world plan of action". the peruvian delegation proposed that the introduction should begin with the following passage: "the greatest and most significant achievement during the recent decades has been the liberation of a large number of people and nations who were under foreign and colonial domination. ... however, the last traces of foreign and colonial domination, foreign occupation, racial discrimination, apartheid, colonialism in all its manifestations are yet to remain one of the greatest obstacles to the complete liberation and progress of the developing countries and all peoples affected." the proposal was firmly supported by mexico, argentina, algeria, mauritania, yugoslavia, turkey, tunisia and china. after a keen debate, the first committee adopted peru's proposal

the soviet delegation remained silent at first. then making a virtue of necessity, it made a brief remark in favour of the proposal. but this double-faced

superpower had not let up. on june 27, when point 15 of the introduction came under discussion, the soviet delegate dished up the following amendment: "the following are essential conditions for the realization of human rights and the securing of equality of rights for women and their complete integration into the development of their country: further detente, the strengthening of peace and security and the guaranteeing of the national independence of peoples." this gave the lie to the professed soviet "approval" of the peruvian proposal. the so-called "guaranteeing of the national independence of peoples" in the soviet amendment is nothing but selling horse-meat as beefsteak.

many delegates were against the soviet proposal rightaway. li shu-cheng, deputy representative of the chinese delegation, pointed out that it is quite understandable that the people of the world who have gone through two world wars earnestly hope to prevent the imperialists from starting a new one. but the harsh reality of today is that the contention between the two superpowers for hegemony is getting more and more intense and badly disturbing the tranquility of the world and the factors for war are increasing. there is no "detente", let alone "security" or "lasting peace" exclamation she pointed out that the soviet amendment has just exposed their own ulterior motives. the albanian delegate pointed out that the essential conditions for women of all countries to achieve equality are the liberation of the country and nation. in south vietnam, for instance, women have won emancipation not through "international cooperation" at all. the reality of today is that the expansionist policy of the soviet social-imperialists has posed serious threats to many countries and regions. the purpose of the soviet advocacy is to divert the attention of women of all countries. the niger delegate pointed out that the introduction should expound the general principles of women's movement. the soviet amendment could only weaken the meaning of the original text. she found it unacceptable. the romanian, mexican, egyptian, west german and british delegates also disagreed with the soviet amendment. under the circumstances, the soviet delegate said helplessly: "i only wanted to add a few sentences." she had to withdraw the amendment. thus, the soviet plot to insert such contrabands as "detente", "security" into the document failed.

at the same time, the other superpower also tried to lead the conference on women astray by every means. at the preparatory stage of the conference, it spread the allegation that the conference is "non-political". when the first committee of the conference discussed the draft "world plan of action", the u.s. delegation was against putting peru's proposal word for word in the opening part of the introduction. later on, it was against the insertion of "anti-fascism" in the introduction as proposed by korea. refuted by many other delegates, this superpower, too, did not succeed in its plot.

SOVIET-US RIVALRY

Stepped-up Soviet-US Rivalry for Nuclear Supremacy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1975)

the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, while talking glibly about disarmament, are actually accelerating their nuclear arms race in contention for nuclear supremacy.

they have increased the tempo of development of new nuclear weapons while talks between them on the prohibition of underground nuclear tests, on the ban on weather use for war and on the limitation of strategic weapons were held or scheduled to resume in moscow and geneva since early last month. the soviet union was reported to have test-fired carrier-rockets into the pacific from june 3 to 7. u.s. defence department officials pointed out that during the tests, soviet ss-18 missiles with multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles (mirvs) were fired. on june 8, the soviet union conducted an underground nuclear test in semipalatinsk, kazakhstan.

to achieve qualitative superiority over the united states in strategic nuclear weapons, the brezhnev clique has gone all out to develop inter-continental ballistic missiles (icbms) with mirvs. u.s. defence secretary james schlesinger noted recently that the soviet union continues to step up the deployment of mirved ss-19 icbms, with 50 already deployed. as for ss-17 and ss-18 mirved icbms, they are ready to be put into operation. the reformation of ss-17 silos has been completed and deployment has begun. in addition, about 10 ss-18 missiles are ready to be put into operation and their deployment is well underway.

recently, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has also been energetically preparing public opinion for its intensifying arms expansion and war preparations. soviet minister of defence a.a. grechko has clamoured about the need to "make all possible efforts" to "develop and strengthen the armed forces". the soviet army paper, "krasnaya zvezda", blustered in a recent editorial: "to strengthen the defence capability of the soviet union and the combat power of its armed forces is an objective necessity and also an urgent demand." in a recent article, the soviet monthly "communist of the armed forces" bragged about the "sophisticated arms system -- rocket nuclear weapons" of the soviet armed forces and about the "further development of conventional weapons."

unwilling to lag behind in this fierce nuclear competition, the united states is also speeding up the testing of new nuclear weapons. it conducted four

underground nuclear tests on june 3, 19 and 26, two of which were explosions of nuclear warheads of 200,000- to 1,000,000 tons of tnt. according to official u.s. announcements, the united states has conducted ten underground tests (not including those unannounced) in the first half of this year. it has also been disclosed that several more tests of big explosive power are scheduled in the months ahead.

in the field of vehicles of nuclear weapons, the united states is intensively testing cruise missiles to make them capable of being launched with nuclear warheads from submarines or bombers. a total of 153 million dollars has been appropriated for research on this end.

as a means of camouflage, the two superpowers continue to flaunt the tattered banner of disarmament talks to deceive people while stepping up the nuclear arms race. the soviet social-imperialists are particularly fervent in this respect. since the soviet-u.s. "strategic arms limitation talks" were resumed last january, the soviet revisionists have loudly proclaimed this as a "new important step" taken by the soviet union and the u.s. and the "agreement" to be drafted soon as "an important contribution to the reduction of the threat of war and to the strengthening of international peace." however, such glib talks can no longer cover up their frenzied arms expansion and war preparations and their wild ambition for world hegemony.

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REVOLUTION IN CANTONESE OPERA

Heroically Fight for the Proletarian Revolution in Literature and Art

by

K'uang Chien-lien (邝健廉)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 28, 1975)

Thirty-three years ago, Chairman Mao instructed us to "learn from Marxism and society," and recently he again taught us to "read more Marxist-Leninist works" and clarify the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. Chairman Mao's instructions have pointed out for us the correct orientation to thoroughly transform our world outlook, persevere in the revolution in proletarian literature and art and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of literature and art. We must unswervingly take the road charted by Chairman Mao.

I have come from the old society. For the past twenty years and more, the Party has given me a political life two times. Once it saved me from the wicked capitalist society so that I could return to the arms of the socialist mother country. However, because I did not seriously learn from Marxism and society and could not distinguish what was Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and what was the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and could not thoroughly understand which was the class exercising dictatorship in the sphere of literature and art, I became a victim of the revisionist black line in literature and art and was used to corrupt the audience. The great proletarian cultural revolution enabled me to sharpen my eyes and prompted me to seriously read books and study in conjunction with reality. In the course of criticizing the revisionist black line in literature and art, I gradually liquidated the baneful influence I received ideologically, recognized the orientation for carrying out the proletarian revolution in literature and art and also saw clearly the orientation for me to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus, the great proletarian cultural revolution enabled me to gain a new lease of life a second time.

In 1969, I participated in the work of transplanting the revolutionary model plays. The revolutionary model plays are brilliant models for practicing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and a sharp weapon for criticizing the ideology of all decadent exploiting classes on the decline. Vigorous popularization and transplanting of revolutionary model plays is an important measure for exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of literature and art. However, when we carried out transplanting with wholehearted eagerness and were prepared to pound against the stubborn fortress of the old Cantonese opera, we encountered much resistance. Some people insisted on saying that they intended to "take our own road." Actually this sought to prevent us from learning the experiences of the revolutionary model plays and taking the road of revolution in Peking opera. Some people hindered us from transplanting the revolutionary modern Peking opera "Azalea Mountain" and some people even wrote anonymous letters cursing us as "renegades to Cantonese opera" and forbade us to touch the old Cantonese opera. In the difficult days of transplanting the revolutionary model plays, I once had Lei Kang's way of thinking: Why is it so "difficult" to make revolution? However, when I studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and realized that we were members of the "army which is absolutely indispensable for uniting our own ranks and defeating the enemy," we were again filled with strength. I was determined to learn from the heroic figures such as Li Yü-ho and Yang Tzu-jung and encourage ourselves with their noble ideas so that we could stay resolute, continue the revolution, resist intervention and sabotage from the revisionist line and overcome the influence of the old force of habit.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we thoroughly criticized the various fallacies of the revisionist line in literature and art pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, elbowed aside interference, and persisted in learning to transplant the revolutionary model plays. With the assistance of the drama troupe of the revolutionary model plays, we displayed the spirit of revolution plus all-out exertion, and learnt to transplant the "Azalea Mountain" within a short period. In this way, after more than two years of stormy struggle, the Cantonese opera "Azalea Mountain" was staged for the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

In order to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture, the proletariat will inevitably encounter stubborn resistance from the bourgeoisie. The struggle to decide the issue between the two classes on the literary and art front in Kwangtung is violently going to all the time. Viewed from the entire area, the development of the revolution in literature and art is in a state of imbalance, with some places moving faster and other places moving more slowly. In some places, old and bad plays are still being staged. Viewed from a selected spot, even though preliminary results have been won in the revolution in literature and art, there will still be setbacks. Even the reform of a single tune has to go through a number of struggles. If you do not reform it, the soft and lewd music will never abdicate. If you do not continue with revision and raising standards after the initial reform, the old unctuous tune will emerge once again under a new form.

New things are bound to grow to maturity in the constant struggle with old things and the reform of the singing tunes necessarily also has to go through the process leading from immaturity to greater maturity and from imperfection to greater perfection. Those people opposed to the reform of local operas often make a big fuss about our certain immature and imperfect aspects and criticize us as "neither ass nor horse," "neither Peking opera nor Cantonese opera," "discarding the characteristics of the Cantonese opera," etc. All this has failed to intimidate us. This is because their censure seeks nothing more than to make us take down the red flag of the revolution so as to enable feudalism, capitalism and revisionism to forever occupy the battlefield of Cantonese opera. However, on the battlefield of Cantonese opera, the landlord and bourgeois classes can never be allowed to continue to show off their strength nor the decadent and moribund lewd music be allowed to continue to corrupt people's souls. An old poor peasant in the Wuk'uei mountainous area of Chungshan county has aptly said, "We poor and lower-middle peasants should not listen to such soft music and tunes, for if we do, we will not have the spirit to learn from Tachai!"

I deeply feel that the thoroughgoing transformation of the old Cantonese opera to enable the heroic figures of the workers, peasants and soldiers to occupy the stage of Cantonese opera represents the demand of the time, the trust of the class and the expectations of the masses. We are determined to revolutionize the old Cantonese opera! Do they say that we have changed the opera into "neither ass nor horse"? The destruction of the old and the establishment of the new inevitably call for a process of development that is neither the ass nor the horse. We are not afraid of the state of "neither ass nor horse" and we firmly believe that we surely will be able to produce through reform by means of uninterrupted revolution a brand-new Cantonese opera. Do they say that we "have discarded the characteristics of Cantonese opera"? No, we have always adopted the view of one dividing into two toward the artistic form of Cantonese opera. As far as the good tradition of Cantonese operas is concerned, we must make good use of it in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction on "making the past serve the present" and "weeding out the old to let the new emerge." However, such utilization definitely does not call for mechanical transplanting but critical inheritance. For example, in the music and tunes of the old Cantonese opera, there are many pathetic and seductive things such as people drinking light and humming low and speaking in a seductive tone and in falsetto. Can we transplant them intact? Their non-critical inheritance is to cater to the taste of the landlord and bourgeois classes and conform to their political need for restoring capitalism. On the question of how to deal with the characteristics of a variety of opera, different classes have different criteria. The characteristics of the variety of opera demanded by us of the proletariat are those that can first properly reflect the spirit of the time and depict the noble spiritual world of the heroic figures of the workers, peasants and soldiers. If we pursue the characteristics of any variety of opera in departure from this point, we would go astray.

After preliminary reform, the Cantonese opera "Azalea Mountain" has met the audience, but this does not signify the end of the struggle. For example, how have our tunes been reformed? In what direction should standards

be raised? Chairman Mao teaches us to "raise standards in the direction in which the workers, peasants and soldiers are themselves advancing, in the direction in which the proletariat is advancing." I have come to realize through practice that this is the solely correct orientation for raising the standards of our works, because it opposes the tendency to alienate oneself from the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as to serve as the tail of the masses. We know that the old habit of appreciation of a section of the audience is a force of habit formed under the long influence of the old Cantonese opera. It is not strange that this section of the audience will for a time not get used to the new tune after the reform.

Last year, I went with some comrades to a production brigade in suburban Canton to solicit the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants on the music and tunes of the Cantonese opera "Azalea Mountain." At first, some comrades felt that the new tunes after reform were still not very pleasant to the ears. Later, we sang to them each passage and each line and explained to them why they had to be reformed that way. They showed understanding to what they heard and enthusiastically held discussions. They affirmed our work and put forth suggestions for revision and improvement. The Party branch secretary of the production brigade had properly summed up this forum saying, "You actors must reform the old tunes and we audience must also reform the old habit of appreciation." The poor and lower-middle peasants' warm support of our reform gave us profound education and tremendous encouragement.

We deeply feel that we must make a class analysis of the music and tunes that are "pleasing to the ear" of "refined and sophisticated taste" and "with the flavor of Cantonese opera." We must keep the good and get rid of the bad, make use of and develop some healthy and bright tunes in Cantonese opera and through the materials rich in characteristics of local music in that variety of opera, strengthen the power of manifestation of the musical images of the heroic figures. Meanwhile, we must be vigilant at all times and must not depart from the direction in which the workers, peasants and soldiers are themselves advancing or slip onto the artistic taste of the landlord and bourgeois classes. We must also be particular about the beauty in the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers on the stage. However, different classes have different views on beauty. The beauty we require is the external embodiment of the noble ideological realm and the brimming revolutionary spirit of the proletarian heroic figures, and they are inevitably simple, plain, elegant and composed, with a face radiant with well-being. Therefore, all the thoughts of creation in the process of reforming the local opera must be tested by the principle of whether or not "standards are raised in the direction in which the proletariat is advancing."

We have just taken the first step on the journey of the revolution in Cantonese opera. I am determined to persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. I'll strive to be first a Communist Party member and then an actor, first a communist and then a writer or artist, and fight all my life for the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

* * *

MUSIC AND DANCE

March Forward To a New Breadth and Depth

- comments on the creation of music and dance by some provinces and autonomous regions participating in the literary and art festival

by

Hung I-ta (洪毅达)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 28, 1975)

Many of the music and dance programs in the literary and art festival of ten provinces and autonomous regions this year are warmly welcomed by the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. Taking the Party's basic line as the key link, these programs have reflected the vigorous spiritual outlook of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and eulogized the socialist new things. They also possess a clear-cut national style and strong local colors in form, and have embodied the unity of a revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfect artistic form.

The revelation of the great themes of the revolution is an important task in the creation of music and dance. Some of the music and dance programs in the literary and art festival this year have attained pleasing results in this respect. Among them, there are works depicting the theme of the history of the revolution and also works reflecting the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. There are works that reflect learning from Tach'ing in industry and learning from Tachai in agriculture from different profiles and also those depicting the seething and stirring life of struggle of the People's Liberation Army and the militiamen. There are also works reflecting the growth to maturity of the educated youth and children in the storm of class struggle and also works eulogizing the heroic spirit of the women in "propping up half the sky." In addition, there are many works of vocal music and instrumental music transplanted from the revolutionary model plays. .... What is worth mentioning is that the great chorus "Song of Praise to the Study Class of the Peasants' Movement Sponsored by Comrade Mao Tsetung" created by the Kwangtung delegation has attained a certain level after repeated processing and steeling. Through depicting the historical course of Chairman Mao who pointed out the navigation course at the historical juncture of the revolution in China, aroused millions upon millions of workers and peasants and smashed the attack by the Kuomintang reactionaries and the intervention from the Right opportunist line of Chen Tu-hsiu to set up the first Red base, this great chorus has eulogized the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The creation of the words and music of the chorus has paid attention to historical realism on the one hand and has at the same time strived to strengthen the epic-like fervor and lyrical color. The various sections have their individual characteristics in form. Some are grand and straightforward

others show deep affection and do not overlook any details. They seek changes in wholeness and unity in changes and have better handled the relations between the ups and downs and between tension and relaxation, thus possessing a greater influential power.

Some short works have also attained fairly good results in this aspect. The instrumental music "A Million Crack Troops Cross the Great River," for example, has revealed the manificent scene of the revolutionary history through the form of the solo performance of the moon-shaped guitar. In this instrumental music, in addition to the use of reformed musical instrument, there is also greater creation and development in performance techniques. For example, the technique of "striking the strings in one sweep" in the playing of the four-stringed guitar has been absorbed to enrich the power of manifestation of the moon-shaped guitar. The performers have also drawn lessons from the tactics of symphony, and in the process of using the high-pitch melody in the crescendo at a fast rate to depict the triumphant march of the People's Liberation Army and the unstable tones created by occasional semi-tones to show the panic and rout of the enemy so as to bring out the overwhelming and irresistible vehemence of our army by contrast.

Practice in the creation of these programs shows that all kinds of music and dance form can express important themes. We must continue to thoroughly criticize the opposition to the history of "subject matter as the decisive factor" drummed up by Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang and company and strive to bring out the important theme of the revolution, and in particular the important theme of socialist revolution and socialist construction. This is of great significance toward further developing and raising the creation of music and dance and bringing into full play the combat role of revolutionary music and dance in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The molding of the images of the proletarian heroes is the basic task in the creation of music and dance and also the basic measure for exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of music and dance. Many works of music and dance in this festival have made energetic efforts in this respect. However, the images of the heroic figures molded in some works are also skin-deep and superficial and the inner world of the heroic figures is not revealed deep enough. How to increase the depth of the images of the heroic figures is a question that merits attention in the present creation of music and dance.

In order to increase the depth of the images of the heroic figures, it is necessary to get acquainted with the thoughts and feelings of the workers, peasants and soldiers in the process of going into the midst of life. Chairman Mao says, "Our writers and artists have their literary and art work to do, but their primary task is to understand people and know them well." Without exception, some works with the heroic images better molded have all first done a good job in this "primary task." For example, the chief reason why the dances "The Metal Workers With a Red Heart" and the "Girl Who Raises Pigs" can better reveal the broad-mindedness of the revolutionary metal

worker and the girl who raises pigs and possess a stronger flavor life is that the writers have gone into the midst of life and in the course of living and working together with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and learning from them, have understood and become familiar with the targets they have to reveal, and strongly felt their noble qualities of working selflessly and fighting heroically for the revolution. As the spiritual essence of the figures has been grasped and there is a firm ideological base for designing their external forms and movements, the images of the dancers have therefore been better molded.

As we concede that the content determines the form, we also cannot neglect the reaction of form on content. Therefore, under the prerequisite of grasping the noble ideas of the heroic figures, we must also bring into full play the artistic strong points of music and dance so as to genuinely establish the heroic images on the stage.

The extraction of a typified tune, melody and dance vocabulary from actual life is the key to properly mold the heroic images in music and dance. The dance "The Song of the Boat Supporting Agriculture" has diligently made explorations in this respect. In accordance with the need to reveal the main theme and mold the figures, from the large amount of materials about the life of the boatmen, this dance has selected the specific scene of delivering chemical fertilizer to aid agriculture and extracted a typified dance vocabulary from the movements of manual work such as rowing the boat, punting the boat and crossing the sandbanks which can reveal the life of struggle and spiritual outlook of the boatmen. For example, in the course of sailing, the leader of the fleet stands majestically at the head of the boat, looking far ahead and waving high one hand, and with the robust movement of the boatmen rowing the boats and the whistles of the tough boatmen set in contrast, the picture with high skies and vast waters is revealed and the images are shown to be awe-inspiring and strong. This typified dance vocabulary conforms to the external characteristics of the figures as well as reveals the great ambition and high hopes of the boatmen who have the mother country at heart and the world in mind. The tune of the female chorus "The Song of Women Who Build the Embankments" has also been extracted from the action of filling cracks in life. Through the tinkling, forceful, unrestrained and indomitable melody, it has revealed the soaring vigor further called up by the working women in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and revealed their heroic spirit of "propping up half the sky." Practice shows that only through typifying the tune and melody and dance vocabulary can we attain unity of content and form and properly mold the heroic images.

Bringing into full play the strong points of music and dance in expressing feelings is an important path for revealing the thoughts and feelings and spiritual quality of the heroic figures. The works such as the "Song of the Boat Supporting Agriculture" and the "Song of Women Who Build the Embankments" have all expressed the revolutionary heroism of the heroic figures through certain typical environments. They are as concentrated and concise as possible in the selection of incidents and refinement of the plots and they seek thoroughness and profundity in expressing thoughts and feelings and playing up the spiritual qualities. The blending of such lyrical dances with the scenes has better expressed the thoughts and feelings of the heroic figures and made the images look colossal and full.

The designing of a multitude of heroes with one playing the leading part in a collective dance is also an effective measure for strengthening the profundity of the figures. For example, on the foundation of molding the multitude of heroes, "Militiawomen in the Commune" has brought out the company commander of the militia with priority given to the key sectors: On the one hand, it assigns her more heroic actions, and on the other hand, it designs for her dance movements and a form that distinguish her from the other figures. This method of making all-round arrangements for the whole and giving prominence to the key sectors helps to strengthen the breadth and depth of the heroic images.

In accordance with the policy of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "letting a hundred flowers bloom and weeding out the old to let the new emerge," many music and dance programs in this festival have attained new results in critically inheriting the national art tradition and the foreign art legacy with new things added. For example, in the course of creating melody according to life, the folk song concert "We Pursue One Another in Learning from Tachai" has brought out the music made by blowing and beating strong in the characteristics of the common people and used the sonas and gongs and drums to dominate the performance, thus better revealing the ideological content of the works and increasing the flavor of life and local color. A section of the creative solo drum performance in it has absorbed the traditional tactics of drum performance and made use of the strong points of the sound of the drum that is accurate in beat and rich in changes to create strong artistic effects and bring out the fiery atmosphere of pursuit. Some dance works have also better absorbed some materials in national and folk dance and also created new things to serve the new content. "The Outdoor Camping Army Crosses the Mountain" for example has made renovation in the bamboo pole dance popular among the people of the Li nationality by discarding the elements of pure entertainment that toy with promotion gimmicks and revealing the joyful atmosphere with the army and the people as members of one family.

The glorious task of the proletarian revolution in literature and art urgently requires the revolutionary musicians and dancers to be trained in two basic skills, namely, the basic skill of going into the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers to remold their world outlook and the professional basic skills. Let us create a greater number of better works of music and dance and fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat!

* * *

WORKER COLLEGES

More and More Worker Colleges Are Run Better and Better in Shanghai Municipality Under the Guiding Light of Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 16, 1975)

(NCNA Shanghai, June 15, 1975) Guided by Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive," more and more "July 21" worker colleges are being run in Shanghai municipality in a better and better way, and gratifying results and experiences have been acquired.

In September 1968, the inauguration of the first "July 21" worker college by the Shanghai Machine Tools Works was a new step taken for the operation of colleges by factories and the deepening of the proletarian educational revolution. After this, many factories in Shanghai successively set up worker colleges. Following the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, especially after the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat this year, the worker colleges in the whole municipality developed more vigorously. From 48 in the first half of last year, their number rose to over 360, with close to 30,000 enrolled for studies. More than 4,000 of them have already graduated.

Besides those run by the municipality, districts and companies, most worker colleges in Shanghai are run by factories. They are run by big factories as well as small factories. Geared to practical needs, these worker colleges run specialities ranging from engineering, medicine and the liberal arts to finance and economics, teachers training, etc. The school system ranges from half a year to a year or from two to three years. Most of them are predominently for spare-time studies. After graduation, many students return to their own workshops and shifts and teams to strike root among the masses. The broad masses of workers welcome very much this kind of colleges. They consider them helpful to the realization of the transformation of the laboring people into intellectuals and to gradually narrowing the difference between mental and physical labor.

The vigorous development of the "July 21" worker college has continuously enlarged the ranks of worker-technicians and strengthened the leadership force of the working class in the technical field. After setting up colleges, some factories which were originally relatively weak in technical forces have trained a number of worker-technicians with some taking up leadership work in the technical field and some becoming the technical backbone force in workshops and shifts and teams, thus greatly changing the outlook of the factories in the technical field. Due to the availability of worker college students, some factories which are already rather strong in technical force have further raised the ratio of the worker-technicians to the technical ranks in the whole factory.

From the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the technical sphere in their own shipyard, the workers of the East Shanghai Shipyard of Shanghai deeply feel that in order to really occupy all spheres

of the superstructure, the working class must train a large contingent of its own intellectuals. With the workers actively taking the initiative, this shipyard set up a worker college in December 1969. Afterward, colleges were also gradually run by some workshops and work sections. Over the past few years, the whole shipyard has set up college classes, spare-time technical training classes and short-term training classes for specialities in electrical appliances, electronics, ship design and building, liquid pressure, and digital control (數控), etc., as well as liberal arts classes such as history, philosophy, political economy, etc. Over 40 percent of the workers of the whole shipyard have participated in studies. After study, their political, cultural and technical levels have shown marked improvement. The ratio of worker-technicians to the technical forces in the whole shipyard has risen from the original less than 10 percent to 25 percent. The ratio of worker-technicians taking up leadership work in various technical departments has also increased from the original 10 percent to 40 percent.

The worker colleges of Shanghai have also trained a number of backbone elements for the ranks of theorists. Whether in college or after graduation, the worker-students of many liberal arts classes persisted in seriously reading and studying together with the working masses and in participating in revolutionary mass criticism, thus playing the role of the backbone in struggle.

After the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the worker students of the liberal arts class of the Shanghai Electric Motor Works seriously organized studies and, at the same time, went deep into the midst of work sections and shifts and teams to conduct in-depth investigations and studies. They publicized the advanced deeds among the masses who dared to challenge the concept of bourgeois right and struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat to the whole factory. They also wrote a good number of articles to criticize the concept of bourgeois right, thus giving impetus to deepening the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the whole factory.

From the establishment of specialties to the contents of teaching, the worker colleges are closely gear to the current needs of production. In the course of operation, they not only train personnel but also turn out products, and actively serve the consolidation and development of the socialist economic base.

The several tens of factories under the Shanghai Tools, Equipment and Metal Products Industrial Company were originally mostly small factories with relatively crude equipment and rather poor technical conditions. The worker college started by this company in 1972 to meet the actual needs of the technical transformation of the whole field, has successively set up specialties and short-course training classes in special-purpose machinery, lighting equipment designing, metal thermal treatment, molds and dies, electronics, etc. After joining the college, the workers studied and worked on technical innovation side by side, brought the problems encountered in practice to the school, and also used the theory learned to guide practice. In the two years period of study, the first group of worker students completed together with the working masses over 50 technical innovations. Back in their factories

after graduation, they again joined the masses in reforming technology, improving techniques and reforming equipment, thus playing a great role in speeding up the technical transformation of the whole trade.

In the past two years and more, the Shanghai Municipal Spare-time College of Technology trained over 1,000 worker-students. Meanwhile, it also completed together with the workers of some factories and enterprises over 140 technical innovations.

Oriented toward the countryside, the worker colleges of the Shanghai Tractors Factory, the Shanghai Agricultural Machinery and Insecticide Appliances Factory, and other units also sent teachers and students to communes and brigades that used their farm machines and insecticide-applicances to popularize the relevant technical knowledge, much to the welcome of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In the course of operating schools, the various worker colleges of Shanghai share a common understanding: The new-type worker college should first of all be a political college and can never be a "place purely for imparting knowledge." They put the transformation of the students' thinking above all else. Be it the department of liberal arts or the department of science and engineering, there are courses in the study of works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao to enable the students get tempered in class struggle and two-line struggle. Many schools have also set up some necessary systems to enable students to report periodically their progress in study to their own workshops and teams and shifts and to listen to the comments of the working masses. The schools have strengthened ideological and political work in all respects to raise the students' consciousness in resisting corrosion by bourgeois thinking and guard against "their being grabbed by others after they have mastered technical knowledge." The students constantly prompt themselves to be on the alert against the idea of thinking that "a stout seedling with red roots cannot be changed" and insist on staying politically advanced and technically proficient. They are on the alert against the tendency to think in terms of "theory above all else" and "books above all else" and stand firm on the unity of theory and practice. They are on the alert against the influence of old traditional concepts such as "He who excels in learning should apply himself to be an official" and preserve the natural colors of ordinary laborers. After graduation, many worker-students seek neither fame nor gain and return to production practice. Competent in taking designing accounting and manufacturing work and capable of accepting a higher or lower post and of taking up both mental and physical work, they have gradually linked together mental and physical work. The broad masses of workers said elated: "The worker college students and us think of the same things and perspired together with us. We welcome such college students!"

In teaching, the various workers colleges adhere to the materialist theory of reflection and the principle of linking theory with reality. Geared to the actual class struggle and two-line struggle, the liberal arts courses call for the study of the relevant theory. The science and engineering courses associate typical products with teaching and achieve the aim of combining teaching, production and scientific research. This has shattered the set of old conventions with the classroom and books as the center under the revisionist educational line. But the achievement of this also calls for struggle.

After the worker college of the Shanghai Industrial Flannel Factory was set up, it was originally planned to spend one and a half years to attend properly so-called fundamental courses behind closed doors. As a result, "the teachers spoonfed the whole class and the students moved aimlessly in circles." The students sharply criticized this, saying, "While in the factory but people are confined to a small classroom. We can't do things like the old college!" They broke away from the old conventions, and in accordance with the need for the development of production in the factory, they took the napping workshop as the teaching base, and designed and built together with the working masses and the technicians a 5-meter double-knit woof-free combination machine (五米双针区无纬联合机). In conjunction with the designing and building of this typical product, the teachers and students conducted teaching and study in the relevant fundamental courses and special courses lesson, and at the same time participated in labor for the processing of parts. In seven months and more, the students not only acquired rich and vivid knowledge but also participated in the building of this new-model combination machines. They combined the original 11 work processes in weaving woolen blankets into one single process, and reaped double bumper harvest in teaching and production.

A large host of facts show that the worker college students trained this way can link theory with reality and have a relatively strong ability to analyze and solve problems.

To persist in self-reliance on running schools industriously and thriftily and to oppose placing undue emphasis on comprehensiveness and moderness and so-called "standardization" is a principle followed by many units of Shanghai in operating worker colleges. They hold that whether or not this principle is adhered to cannot be simply taken as a question of how much money is spent but is in essence a question of according to the standards of which class are the schools after all operated. In order to train workers with socialist consciousness and culture, the workers colleges should be run industriously and thriftily on the basis of self-reliance.

The "10,000-h.p. Engine College" run by the shipbuilding and installation workshop of the Chiangnan Shipyard is housed in a shed originally used for parking bicycles. The workers said, "As we build the 10,000-h.p. engine, we have to study the 10,000-h.p. engine. Running this college is not for the sake of appearances, but for the sake of enabling everyone to pick up the hammer and work with it, and to pick up the drawing board for making drawings."

The worker college of the Shanghai Towel and Bedsheet Industrial Company is housed in an attic of an alleyway factory. It is called the "attic college." The teachers and students said proudly, "The Yenan Anti-Japanese College trained in those years a large number of revolutionary cadres in the caves. Today, our workers college can also train in the attic the working class's own intellectuals!"

The leadership at all levels in Shanghai attach importance to the proper operation of workers colleges. Many factories and enterprises put educational work on the agenda of their Party committees, give full

play to the role of trade unions, CYL organizations and women's organizations and rely on the broad masses of workers to run schools. The relevant departments of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee and Revolutionary Committee and the Municipal Trade Union Federation constantly sum up and popularize the advanced experiences in running worker colleges and help the basic-level units to solve the problems encountered in running schools. Recently, the relevant departments of the municipality have also mobilized the masses to sum up and exchange experiences in running schools and called upon everyone to learn better from the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College and the Shanghai Machine Tools Works and to further implement on a solid basis Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive," turn the worker colleges and spare-time schools of various types into the tools of the dictatorship of the proletariat and make new contributions toward the creation of a large army of intellectuals of the working class.

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MODEL CADRES

They Never Accept Privileges--How a Plant Party Committee Perseveres in Proletarian Revolutionization

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1975)

at the peking shihchingshan power plant, i couldn't find the secretary of the communist party committee or any of the four deputy secretaries in their offices. finally i got hold of secretary li hsi-ming and two deputy secretaries clambering out of a three-metre-deep cable ditch in mud-splattered overalls.

the power plant consists of four thermal power stations and one hydro-power station, and is operated by 2,700 people. the masses like the way the party committee leaders act as ordinary workers and set examples for others. they spend much time among the workers digging, pushing carts, unloading fuel, or doing rush repairs inside boilers.

secretary li hsi-ming said: "adherence to the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour helps us to identify ourselves with the workers and avoid alienation from them and degeneration into a privileged stratum sitting high above the masses."

members of the plant party committee raised this ringing slogan: "communist cadres must be the first to do what they call on the masses to do; they must not do anything they ask the masses not to do."

the shihchingshan power plant has grown from one to five power stations and increased its generating capacity more than 20 times since liberation. construction has been going on nonstop, and the party committee leaders have never failed to work at the building sites. when the chinghsi power station was being put up in 1973, secretary li hsi-ming, then 49, joined the youth shock brigade in tackling the hardest jobs. when the no. 6 boiler was undergoing a major overhaul during the dog days last summer, deputy secretary chao chiang-ming worked inside its walls despite a scorching heat of over 40 degrees centigrade.

members of the party committee often start work earlier than the workers and leave later every day, and join those on duty on holidays. anyone working on holidays is free on other days, but the committee members just work straight through the holidays. the workers say of the leading comrades with a sense of pride: "they are not merely taking a full load. they take an extra load exclamation"

"all our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people ..." in line with this teaching of chairman mao's, the leading cadres on the plant party committee never seek a more favourable treatment than that for the workers. the plant has five motor cars which leading cadres may use, but neither the secretary nor the four deputy secretaries ride in them except when going to meetings a long way from the plant. they come to work by bicycle or on foot, like the workers.

they come to work long before the whistle blows in the morning. they tidy up their rooms and the adjoining corridors, then read marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works until work starts.

whenever new housing is completed, it is always ordinary workers, not the leading cadres, who move into the new flats. the plant recently built several new blocks of well-furnished flats in its vicinity. the housing committee offered some of these flats to leading cadres in consideration of their heavy responsibilities and unsatisfactory housing conditions. however, the party committee unanimously adopted a resolution to give priority to workers. the workers disagreed. after rounds of discussion it was decided that most of the new flats would be allotted to workers and some to cadres of poor health. secretary li hsi-ming and his family share a flat with two workers' families, and occupy no more rooms than either of them even though he is often visited by the workers. the workers time and again advised him to move into a larger place, but he said, "i want to stay in this neighbourhood of workers; it's a pleasure living among them."

leading members of the party committee often say: "since the party and the people have entrusted us with power, we must exercise it well by closely relying on the workers." by decision of the plant party committee, leading cadres take turns to spend one-third of the year on physical labour at selected grass-roots units, another third on investigation and study at power stations or in work crews and the rest in office work at the plant headquarters. major issues concerning the political line and policies are not only discussed by the party committee but submitted to workers' representatives for comment before decisions are taken and put into effect. important matters like designs for new power stations are invariably discussed by the workers.

nine out of every ten cadres in the plant have been selected from among the workers, and the rest include intellectuals who have long tempered themselves in the revolution. all of them are keenly aware of the need to carry forward the revolutionary tradition of forging close links with the masses.

the 56-year-old power plant was owned by the kuomintang reactionaries' bureaucrat-capital before liberation. in those days the workers were wage slaves while the managerial officials were overlords riding on their backs. the workers had to crowd in low, filthy shacks and were not even allowed inside the residential quarters of the managerial staff. immediately after liberation revolutionary cadres like li hsi-ming were sent to the plant by the communist party. true to the party's fine revolutionary tradition, they went to the workers' quarters, publicized the principles of the revolution, explained the party's policies and led them in seizing the plant back into the hands of the people and turning it into a socialist enterprise in which the workers are the masters. the relations among people in the plant thus underwent a radical change as a result of the victory of the chinese revolution, a change from those between the domineering managerial staff and the workers in subordination to those of comradeship between cadres and workers.

concluding the interview, secretary li hsi-ming stated: "as leaders of a socialist enterprise, we must consciously continue the revolution in the relations of production, make a persistent effort to break down the concept of bourgeois right, and fight for the steady consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

LIBERATED WORKERS

Former Child-laborers Become Masters

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 2, 1975)

child-labourers and contract labourers subjected to ruthless capitalist oppression and exploitation in pre-liberation shanghai have become their own masters. some are leading cadres, while those who have retired on pension enjoy party and government care and public respect, and do whatever they can for socialism.

before liberation, imperialism wantonly plundered china by dumping its goods and running factories here. it exploited the cheap labour of children between eight and fourteen and employed a number of them under the contract system to replace adults. many of the workers in shanghai, especially women textile workers, were child-labourers or even contract labourers in those days.

ting chao-ti, veteran woman worker of the shanghai no. 12 cotton mill, became a contract labourer when she was only 11. she said: "a contract worker was one who had been sold into slavery and who had no personal freedom. we went to the mill at daybreak and left at dusk after being searched at the gate. for a backbreaking 12-hour day we got only thin porridge and had to wear rags and sleep in shacks."

the party and the people's government abolished the evil system of contract labour after the liberation of shanghai in 1949. a series of political movements brought a happy life to former contract workers and enabled them to develop their wisdom and talent in both socialist revolution and construction. old workers retired on pension and received proper care for their health and livelihood. many still show a keen interest in revolution and production, and quite a few are active in neighbourhood work.

ting chao-ti retired in 1973 and since then has been on the party branch committee of a lane committee in the yangpu district. "i didn't retire in an ideological sense," she said. as always, she reads works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and gladly takes up any work without drawing pay.

"without the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, how could we child-labourers have won our happy life today?" said woman worker hsu hsiao-mei of the shanghai no. 7 cotton mill. she started as a child-labourer when she was nine. one day when she worked a bit slow on an empty stomach, the overseer poured boiling water on her and blistered her all over, and she fainted immediately. this left scars on her even to this day.

she joined in revolutionary work after liberation with bitter hatred for the old society and ardent love for the new. she matured politically in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and joined the communist party in 1955. five years later she was elected a deputy to the fourth people's congress of shanghai. she said with deep feeling: "in new china, we workers are masters of our mills and of the country as a whole. as an ordinary spinner, i'm taking part in the administration of state affairs."

hsu hsiao-mei had something to do with the new stone bridge spanning the soochow creek by which her mill is situated. formerly the workers had to cross an unrailed wooden bridge when going on or coming off their shifts. at a session of the municipal people's congress, she suggested that a safe crossing be provided for the workers, and the proposal was carried out by the departments concerned.

hsu hsiao-mei is on the party committee and the standing committee of the revolutionary committee of the shanghai no. 7 cotton mill. since she became a leading cadre in 1969, she has kept her working class quality and often goes among the workers to get their opinions.

tang wen-lan, another child-labourer before liberation, is a member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and deputy secretary of the party committee of the shanghai textile bureau, which is in charge of more than 500 textile mills.

tang wen-lan said: "historical experience shows that the destiny of women is closely related to the destiny of the nation and of the class as a whole. in the old society, since state power was not in the hands of the proletariat, women were relegated to the bottom of society and suffered the worst oppression. it was only after persistent struggles under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao and the communist party of china that national and class emancipation was achieved when real emancipation was won by women."

tang wen-lan is one of the many women who had been child-labourers in pre-liberation days and became leading cadres in the great proletarian cultural revolution. since she was assigned to a leading post in the municipal textile bureau in 1972, she has assiduously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and has conscientiously carried out the party's basic line. she often goes to the grass roots and joins the cadres and workers in expanding shanghai's textile industry.

women account for 30 percent of the leading cadres at the factory level and 50 percent of those at the workshop level or above in shanghai's textile industry. many of these women cadres were child-labourers or contract labourers in the old society.

MEDICAL & HEALTH WORK

North China Medical College Renders Service to Peasants

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jul. 2, 1975)

the hopei new medical college, in applying chairman mao's revolutionary line on medical and health work, has set up 19 county teaching centres since 1973 to which 1,000 members of its 4,000-member teacher-student body go each year and sent 90 mobile medical teams to the countryside.

a teaching and medical treatment network was formed with county hospitals as its centre and the college has also established ties with rural communes and their sub-divisions.

in line with chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the college has since 1968 sent out teams after teams of medical workers to help improve the health of the peasants in the province. the teams attended 600,000 sick calls and performed over 10,000 operations. nearly all the teachers toured the countryside in groups, some of them four to five times. a 14-member team covered 50,000 kilometres in the area of the taihang mountains.

the teams have trained 12,000 barefoot doctors and other medical workers at grassroots level. in addition, they have edited 14 medical and health textbooks.

with departments in traditional chinese medicine, western medicine and pharmacology, this institution is a merger of the old hopei medical college and the tientsin college of traditional chinese medicine. it has three teaching hospitals and a traditional chinese medicine out-patient clinic.

the mobile and teaching teams concentrate on common and recurrent complaints. for example, work centred on bronchitis, stomach disorders and rheumatic arthritis. treatment included acupuncture and the insertion of fine catgut at acupuncture points to induce continuous stimulation for a time. fairly good results were achieved in treating, with herbal medicine, stones in the kidneys complicated with infection in urinary organs.

in luancheng county check-ups were given for parasitic diseases and 2,000 commune members had stool tests. mass education was given among the peasants on environmental hygiene, including the disposal of nightsoil and sterilization of drinking water.

the teachers and students take a direct part in the revolution in rural medical and health work and accumulate a wide range of clinical experience. the peasants are pleased with the improved medical service.

two women benefited greatly from the careful attention of touring surgeons. in one case, the sight of a 108-year-old woman who suffered from senile cataracts for 30 years was restored by an operation done in her home. in the yangtsun production brigade in tienchi county, a medical team removed a 20-kilogram tumour from an elderly woman.

Peking Women Get Early Check-up for Tumours and Cancer

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1975)

more than 200,000 women workers, cadres and peasants in the peking area since 1973 have received check-ups, free of charge, for possible cancer or tumours. this has been followed up by prompt treatment. early detection provides opportunities for early treatment. it cuts the incidence and increases the rate of cure.

systematic treatment is given for other gynaecological diseases when discovered in the course of the check-ups.

the check-ups have been carried out by gynaecologists and obstetricians at county and district hospitals in peking. they went in groups to factories, government offices and rural people's communes and worked in cooperation with the local medical workers.

the peking bakery and confectionery works have over 2,700 workers, three fourth of whom are women. since 1973 doctors of the peking worker-peasant-soldier hospital have given check-ups to 1,200 married women workers and found five cases of muscular tumours of the uterus and oviduct tumours. the sufferers were immediately sent to hospital for treatment after the doctors reported the cases to the party committee of the peking bakery and confectionery works.

one worker, hao yu-wen, after she had an operation recovered quickly and went back to her job. greatly moved, she told the doctors: "in the old society, we working people could not feed or clothe ourselves not to say get medical treatment free of charge. but now we are masters of the country and are covered by labour insurance. doctors give us physical check-ups every

year and when necessary also arrange treatment for us. what a sharp contrast exclamation"

to carry through the principle of serving workers, peasants and soldiers, peking hospitals attach great importance to the health of the women workers. in addition to the general check-ups for cancers and tumours, doctors help factories set up special clinics for the women workers and train their own gynaecologists and obstetricians, improve health protection and offer advice on family planning.

in the past ten years and more, the peking maternity hospital has helped dozens of factories to train 700 such doctors. the peking no. 3 cotton mill is one of the factories in the chinese capital with large numbers of women workers, totalling over 4,000. since 1959, doctors of the peking maternity hospital and medical workers of the clinic in the cotton mill have jointly worked out strict labour protection measures for the women workers during periods of menstruation, pregnancy, confinement and baby-nursing. the cotton mill keeps a menstruation record for each of its women worker. prompt treatment is given whenever needed. every workshop has its own women's health centre, showers and rest room for pregnant women. like other peking factories with large numbers of women workers, the no. 3 cotton mill has its own baby-nursing rooms, nurseries and kindergartens.

the trade union committees, the workshops, shifts and work teams of the peking factories have assigned people to be specially responsible for work among the women. as a result, the incidence rate of gynaecological diseases has been declining steadily.

with more than 30 years of clinical experience behind her, wang ta-wan, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking maternity hospital, told hsinhua: "the keen attention we give to women's health demonstrates the superiority of china's socialist system. many gynaecological diseases, including cervical carcinoma, are not easily perceived by the patiant in the early stages. influenced by age-old ideas, some women do not like to tell others even when they are not feeling well. that's why more medical workers must go to the factories to give special attention to the women workers. for years, we have made this work one of prime importance."

COAL PRODUCTION

Northeast China Coal Mines Fulfill Half-year Plan

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 2, 1975)

the fuhsin coal mines in liaoning province, northeast china, have fulfilled half-year production quotas for coal extraction and tunnelling 7 and 22 days ahead of time respectively. this major coal producer in china has topped production plans for seven years running.

led by the party committee, the workers, cadres and technicians of the fuhsin mining administration have been enthusiastically studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and they are determined to produce more coal to help consolidate this dictatorship.

the pingan coal mine has been worked for many years and has overfulfilled state production plans every year during the great proletarian cultural revolution. a department concerned wanted to cut down its production quotas this year because coal was running out in two pairs of shafts. however, the miners did not agree. working hard and resourcefully, the miners of other shafts created many records in extraction and tunnelling. as a result, the mine fulfilled its half-year extraction and tunnelling quotas 24 and 61 days ahead of schedule, quotas that are much bigger than that for the same period last year.

stimulated by the achievements of the pingan mine, the workers and staff members of the entire administration deepened the movement in studying the theory and worked hard to push up production. new successes were achieved. the fushin mines created seven provincial and national records in single working face output and monthly driving footage.

Hopei Coal Mines Top Quotas for First Half of 1975

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jul. 3, 1975)

coal mines in hopei province, one of the major coal producers in china, fulfilled their quotas of run-of-mine coal, dressed coal and tunnelling for the first half of the year nine days in advance on june 21.

since the beginning of this year, workers and staff of various coal mines in the province have actively joined theoretical study with new vigour ignited by chairman mao's important instruction concerning theory.

more than 700 theoretical study classes have been run in the kailuan mines, the largest single coal centre in china. through the study, the workers and staff have come to understand more clearly that to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat it is essential to speed up socialist construction. they fulfilled their quotas of crude coal and tunnelling footage three and ten days ahead of schedule, and chalked up all-time high records for the same period in output per work face and in labour productivity.

the hsinglung coal mine, which aims to beat its annual plan by 120,000 tons of coal, exceeded its half-yearly target by over 100,000 tons on june 20, thanks to the all-out efforts of the workers and their technical innovations.

China Overfulfills Coal Half-yearly Output Target

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1975)

chinese coal miners have overfulfilled the output target for the first half of the year ahead of time as a result of their conscientious study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great effort they made in building socialism.

coal and dressed coal output and tunnelling footage all surpassed that of the same period last year by a considerable margin.

the excellent situation in china's coal production coincides with the prevalent fuel crisis in the capitalist world.

china's coal production has shown continuous increases since the year began, under the spur of the mass movement to study the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. major coalmines including kailuan, tatung, yangchuan, fuhsin, fushun, chihsi, tunghua, penchi, tzupo, yima and shuangyashan have all fulfilled their targets for every ten days and every month. the average daily output of coal and dressed coal in the past six months surpassed the all-time high. monthly per unit output of workface and the tunnelling footage of gallery all surpassed the national records.

a mass movement was launched in coal mines throughout the country to make further efforts to learn from the taching oilfield and the kailuan coal mines. this has promoted production and helped the coal mines fulfill their half-yearly targets.

coal centres which have exceeded the half-way mark of their targets for 1975 included shansi, hopei, liaoning, honan, heilungkiang, shantung, hunan, szechwan, kirin, kansu, yunnan, peking, kweichow, inner mongolia, sinkiang, kwangsi and hupeh. two outstanding examples are the kailuan coal mines in hopei province and the yima coal mines in honan province which have distinguished themselves in the campaign to learn from the taching oilfield.

for several years in a row, the kailuan coal mines have maintained an annual output increase of over one million tons. a stable increase was reported for the first half of this year. the yima coal mines reported china's highest per unit output of work face in the first half of this year.

a number of outstanding mines have emerged in various parts of china in achieving stable, high output.

coal mining bureaux in various parts of the country have summed up and popularized the experience of outstanding units in achieving high output and production speed, high quality, safety in production and low cost. this has helped the coal mining industry as a whole in achieving an all-round increase in production. according to nationwide survey, labour productivity has increased, quality of coal improved and consumption and production cost lowered in the first half of 1975 in coal mines in all parts of the country.

in their soaring enthusiasm, chinese coal miners are determined to increase coal output still further in the third quarter of the year in support of the various departments of the national economy. they are determined to contribute their share to the successful fulfilment of this year's targets and the fourth five-year plan.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS PROCESSING INDUSTRY

Inner Mongolia Expands Animal Products Processing Industry

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jul. 3, 1975)

the inner mongolian autonomous region can handle all kinds of local animal products, thanks to the steadily expanding processing industry.

the grasslands, which account for 70 percent of the acreage of inner mongolia, were used by the capitalists in collusion with the local feudal lords and herdowners as a source of raw material and their plunder of animal products before liberation. the herdsmen had to sell a large quantity of wool, fur and meat to get some processed animal products, such as saddles, harness, carpets and boots made elsewhere. now huhehot, paotou, chining, tungsheng and silinhot have big and medium-sized factories working up wool, fur, meat, milk and bone. every banner and most communes have small processing workshops.

inner mongolia produces one-fourth of china's goat wool. until the beginning of the cultural revolution, the region did not process it. the region set up china's biggest cashmere mill on the ordos highlands in 1970. it also processes goat wool from nearby provinces.

special attention is paid to turning out goods the minority nationalities favor. now the locally-produced tents, boots, rugs and wall carpets and felt for tents are sufficient for the mongolian people.

multi-purpose use of animal products includes the extraction of drugs, non-staple foods, fertilizer and industrial materials from cattle and sheep offal and bones.

the scientific research institutes and the processing factories helped the communes improve the breeds of cattle. animals of fine breed in 16 banners of the region last year rose by some 600,000 over 1973. research institutes also helped communes and production brigades set up laboratories and train technicians. some factories sent groups to animal husbandry areas to run mobile exhibitions on the kinds of wool needed, while spreading the experience of advanced communes and brigades in improving sheep strains.

many communes and production brigades increase their income by running small animal products processing factories and mechanizing animal husbandry. machinery in the region is 6.2 times over 1965. ploughing, grass cutting, milking and shearing are being gradually mechanized.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets Albanian Sports Expert

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1975)

chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with albanian sports expert rolo borici.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla was present on the occasion.

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, was also present.

rolo borici will shortly leave here for home.

Albanian Government Economic Delegation Visits China-Albania Friendship People's Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1975)

the albanian government economic delegation with comrade adil carcani as its leader and comrade petro dode as its deputy leader visited the china-albania friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking this morning in the company of comrade wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

adil carcani and other albanian comrades visited this commune in 1968. today, albanian comrades-in-arms visited the commune again and brought to it the warm regards of the members of agricultural co-operatives in albania, and this made the commune members feel extremely warm. when they arrived by car at the seat of the commune, they were accorded a warm welcome by leading comrades and peasants of the commune and students.

chang shih-ta, leading member of the commune, first gave comrade adil carcani and other albanian comrades-in-arms an account of the development of the commune in agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, side-line production

and fisheries since 1968, and then took them to visit a farm machinery repair plant, a milk cow farm, a plastic processing factory and a jade carving workshop, and call at the homes of commune peasants. in the course of the visit, adil carcani and other albanian comrades cordially shook hands and chatted with peasants and commune workers, and congratulated them on the gratifying achievements they had scored.

at the end of the visit, comrade adil carcani wished the commune constant, new achievements in the revolution and production. comrade chang shih-ta asked comrade adil carcani to convey the profound friendship of the commune members for the albanian people.

the albanian comrades also visited the capital iron and steel company and toured the summer palace in peking.

Chinese and Albanian Governments Sign Agreements in Peking on Long-term Interest-free Chinese Loan to Albania and on Goods Exchange and Payments for 1976-1980

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1975)

the governments of the people's republic of china and the people's republic of albania signed two agreements and two protocols in peking this afternoon.

these included an agreement on china providing albania with a long-term interest-free loan, a protocol on china providing albania with complete sets of equipment for projects, a protocol on china supplying albania with general materials and an agreement on goods exchange and payments from 1976 to 1980.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and adil carcani, leader of the albanian government economic delegation and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers, signed the agreements and protocols on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the signing ceremony on the albanian side were petro dode, deputy leader of the albanian government economic delegation, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and chairman of the state planning commission, and members of the delegation rahman hanku, behar shtylla and theohar fundo.

attending the signing ceremony on the chinese side were wang chen, vice-premier of the state council; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; yuan pao-hua, vice-minister of the state planning commission; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

NPC Vice Chairman Tan Chen-lin Meets Australian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1975)

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, met and had a friendly conversation here today with the south australian labour movement and rural trade union delegation. delegation leader is michael jerome young, member of the house of representatives, and deputy leader is donald cameron, member of the senate.

australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald was present.

among those present was chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Ecuadorean President Receives Chinese Exhibition Delegation

(NCNA-English Quito, Jul. 1, 1975)

ecuadorean president guillermo rodriguez lara received wang yung-an, head of the delegation of the chinese economic and trade exhibition, and other members of the delegation at the presidential palace on the morning of june 27.

the two sides had a cordial and friendly conversation. the ecuadorean president welcomed the holding of the chinese exhibition in ecuador, which, he hoped, would acquaint the ecuadorean people with the efforts of the chinese people in economic development and other aspects. wang yung-an thanked president rodriguez for

his interest in the exhibition and the ecuadorean government for its friendly cooperation in the preparations for the exhibition.

wang yung-an received on june 25 a letter signed by president rodriguez in which the ecuadorean president wished the exhibition success.

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Opens in Ecuador

(NCNA-English Quito, Jul. 1, 1975)

the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china opened at the sports palace here yesterday afternoon.

alejandro rubio, representative of president guillermo rodriguez lara and minister of industry, commerce and integration, cut the ribbon for the exhibiton.

among the more than 700 guests present at the ceremony were ernesto valdivieso, ecuadorean vice-minister of foreign affairs, rodrigo moncayo, vice-minister of labour and social welfare, and other military and government officials.

present also were diplomatic envoys of some countries and overseas chinese here.

wang yung-an, head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition delegation, said at the opening ceremony that the exhibition would strengthen the friendship and mutual understanding between china and ecuador and between the two peoples, and would make useful contributions to the steady development of trade relations between the two countries.

on behalf of president guillermo rodriguez lara, minister alejandro rubio greeted the opening of the exhibition and wished it success.

a reception was given by wang yung-an for the guests.

cabrera sevilla, minister, and gustavo riofrio, vice-minister, of agriculture and pasture, visited the exhibition yesterday morning.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Marxist-Leninist Communists Delegation Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1975)

the delegation of french marxist-leninist communists led by comrade jacques jurquet wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air yesterday evening.

it was seen off at the airport by keng piao and feng hsuan, members of the central committee of the communist party of china and head and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of sections under the department, including li hsiao-pai, mao pao-chung and chao hsueh-li.

while in china, the delegation visited factories, schools and the yangtze river gorges in peking, chungking, nanchang and lushan. they were accorded warm welcome by leading comrades of local party committees and local people wherever they went.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1975)

a government delegation of the republic of guinea-bissau led by victor saude maria, commissioner of state for foreign affairs, arrived here by air this evening for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

members of the delegation include joao da costa, commissioner of state for health and social affairs, and samba lamine mane, commissioner of state for agriculture and husbandry.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by chiao kuan-hua, chinese minister of foreign affairs; li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; and leading members of departments concerned, including hsueh kung-cho, lo hsu and liu hua.

diplomatic envoys of african countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Men's and Women's Fencing Team
Leaves Peking for Hungary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1975)

a chinese men's

and women's fencing team led by li chen with shih yu-shan as the deputy leader left here by air yesterday for budapest, hungary, to take part in the 1975 world fencing championships.

CHINA AND IRAN

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Iranair
Inaugural Flight Guests to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met here today with the iranair inaugural flight guests to china.

at the meeting, vice-premier li hsien-nien shook hands with all the distinguished iranian guests to extend a warm welcome. they were photographed together. then, vice-premier li hsien-nien had a friendly conversation with some of the guests, who include mrs. khazimeh a'alam, mrs. gen. hashemi nejad, mrs. arindokht arin, dr. ali asghar azizi and mr. nassir amini.

present at the meeting and conversation were ahmad-ali bahrami, iranian ambassador to china; djavad rajabzadeh, minister-counsellor of the iranian embassy in peking; and guity, iran air manager in china.

present also were liu tsun-hsin and shen tu, director-general and deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

during its stay in the country, the chinese delegation visited factories and other establishments and ports in a number of cities.

the chinese government trade delegation arrived here on june 23 after visits to norway and denmark.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japan-China Friendship Youth Delegation from Nagano City, Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of a japan-china friendship youth delegation from nagano city, japan. delegation leader is junnosuke kosaka and secretary-general is takao yamaguchi.

the delegation arrived in peking on july 1 and will shortly leave peking to visit northeast china.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Gives Banquet in Honor of Korean Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1975)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here at noon today to warmly welcome a table tennis delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by son gil chon.

among the guests were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, as well as officials of the korean embassy here.

present were leading member of the physical culture and sports commission li ching-chuan and leading members of organizations concerned mou tso-yun, hsu yin-sheng and li fu-jung, as well as chinese table tennis players.

li ching-chuan and son gil chon spoke at the banquet permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. they hoped that the militant friendship and revolutionary unity sealed in blood between the people and sportsmen of china and korea would be constantly consolidated and developed.

the korean comrades-in-arms arrived in peking by train today.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Health Minister Receives Chinese Medicinal Plants Study Group

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Jul. 1, 1975)

abdallahi ould bah, mauritanian minister of health and social affairs, received here yesterday all members of the chinese medicinal plants study group which is leaving mauritania after accomplishing its work in the last more than three months. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

on the evening of the same day, chinese ambassador to mauritania kang mao-chao gave a reception for the chinese group.

present at the reception were minister ould bah, secretary-general of the ministry of health and social affairs diabira silmane, and people from medical and health circles.

at the reception, samples of more than 100 kinds of medicinal plants collected by the chinese study group in mauritania were displayed and chinese documentary films "warm welcome to distinguished mauritanian guests" and "chinese medicinal herbs" were shown.

guests and hosts had cordial conversations. the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of warmth and friendship.

Mauritanian Minister Gives Reception for
Chinese Medical Workers

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Jul. 2, 1975)

abdallahi ould bah, mauritanian minister of health and social affairs, gave a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the chinese medical team and the chinese medicinal plants study group.

present at the reception were cheikh malainine robert, secretary-general of the mauritanian workers' union, diabira silmane, secretary-general of the ministry of health and social affairs, high-ranking officials and well-known people from health and medical circles.

kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to mauritania and other chinese diplomats were present.

cordial conversations went on between hosts and guests. they expressed the hope that friendship and cooperation between the two peoples continue to develop.

the chinese medical team arrived here on june 26 to replace the team which has worked here for two years.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Chinese Wushu Delegation Gives Performance
in Mozambican Capital

(NCNA-English Lourenco Marques, Jul. 2, 1975)

the wushu delegation of china gave its second performance in the capital indoor stadium here yesterday evening to over 6,000 enthusiastic spectators.

present on the occasion were: marcelino dos santos, minister of development and economic plan, jorge rebelo, minister of information and other mozambican ministers.

present also were: yeh fei, head of the chinese government delegation, li yao-wen, chinese ambassador to tanzania who came here to take part in the independence celebrations on invitation, lin chung, chinese ambassador to mozambique, and other chinese embassy officials.

at the end of the performance which lasted for three hours, marcelino dos santos, accompanied by yeh fei and lin chung, went to shake hands with the chinese performers and congratulate them on their success.

Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between China and Mozambique Signed

(NCNA-English Lourenco Marques, Jul. 3, 1975)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of mozambique was signed here yesterday.

it was signed by chinese minister of communications, head of the chinese government delegation yeh fei and mozambican minister of development and economic plan marcelino dos santos on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the ceremony were mozambican minister of agriculture joaquim ribeiro de carvalho and other officials. on the chinese side, chinese ambassador to mozambique lin chung and other members of the chinese government delegation were present.

Mozambican President Fetes Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Lourenco Marques, Jul. 2, 1975)

president samora machel of the people's republic of mozambique yesterday gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese government delegation led by minister of communications yeh fei, invited by the mozambique liberation front (frelimo) to attend the independence celebrations.

present on the occasion were mozambican minister of development and economic plan marcelino dos santos, minister of foreign affairs joaquim alberto chissano and other government ministers.

the workers, youth and women's delegation led by chang yuan-sheng was present.

among the guests were also chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen invited by the frelimo to take part in the independence celebrations and first chinese ambassador to mozambique lin chung.

earlier, president samora received yeh fei and other chinese guests and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. on behalf of the chinese government, yeh fei presented gifts to president samora who, in return, presented badges to the chinese guests.

in his toast, president samora said that the friendship between the mozambican and chinese peoples have been cemented with blood. he praised and thanked the chinese government and people for their help and support to the mozambican people's struggle for national independence. he wished the friendly relations between the two countries and the militant friendship between the two peoples be developed daily. in reply, yeh fei paid high tribute to the great victory won by the mozambican people in their struggle for independence under the leadership of the frelimo. he wished the mozambican people greater success in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and in building a new country. he wished the friendly cooperation between the two governments and the friendship between the two peoples be consolidated and developed steadily.

the luncheon proceeded in an enthusiastic and friendly atmosphere.

The Chinese Government Delegation Left Lourenco Marques for Home

(NCNA-English Lourenco Marques, Jul. 3, 1975)

the chinese government delegation led by minister of communications yeh fei left for home yesterday evening after attending the independence celebrations.

leaving on the same plane were the chinese workers, youth and women's delegation and wushu delegation.

seeing them off at the airport were marcelino dos santos, minister of development and economic plan, daniel saul mbanze, vice minister of the interior.

also present were korean ambassador to mozambique song gi tae and chinese ambassador lin chung.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Table Tennis Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1975)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here at noon today to warmly welcome a nepalese table tennis delegation led by narayan panday.

present at the banquet were li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, hsu yin-sheng, leading member of the chinese table tennis association, and chinese table tennis players.

nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana and his wife attended the banquet.

at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere, li ching-chuan and narayan panday proposed toasts to the constant strengthening and development of the unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and nepal.

the nepalese table tennis delegation arrived here by air on june 30.

Chinese NPC Vice Chairman Yao Lien-wei Meets Nepalese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1975)

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the nepalese table tennis delegation led by narayan panday.

nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana was present.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned li ching-chuan, hsu yin-sheng and li fu-jung.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Students' Delegation from Netherlands Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1975)

ou tang-liang, leading member of a section of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a students' delegation from the netherlands led by f. h. d. theunissen.

present were chen hsin-min, deputy secretary of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league, and leading members of organizations concerned.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Delegation of Associated Press of Pakistan Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1975)

a four-member delegation of the associated press of pakistan arrived here by air this evening for a visit to china at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency. leader of the delegation is abdul hakim, general manager of the associated press of pakistan.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, and peng ti, leading member of the agency.

masood ahmad, third secretary of the pakistan embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Military Delegation Visits PLA Units

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1975)

the military delegation of the republic of senegal led by col. idrissa fall, chief of general staff of the armed forces of senegal, visited an armoured unit, an airforce unit and an infantry unit of the chinese people's liberation army yesterday and today. the distinguished guests were given a warm welcome by commanders and fighters.

senegalese ambassador to china aly dioum accompanied the delegation on the visit.

the distinguished guests were accompanied on the visit by ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff, and chang yun-lung, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units. also accompanying the distinguished guests on their visit to the airforce unit was deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force chang ting-fa.

while visiting the armoured unit, chief of general staff idrissa fall and other distinguished guests had discussions and exchanged experience in army building and military training with leading members of the unit pai hsueh-tien and chang chung-feng. the guests watched an exhibition of military skills by commanders and fighters of the unit. chief of general staff idrissa fall praised the commanders and fighters for having conscientiously implemented the various military principles formulated by chairman mao. he said that the senegalese and chinese people faced the common task of opposing imperialism and colonialism, and that the best way to prevent war of aggression was to make good preparations against it.

when the distinguished guests arrived at the airforce unit, they were given a warm welcome by the commanders and fighters who shouted slogans amidst the beating of drums and gongs. chief of general staff idrissa fall and other distinguished guests were warmly received by leading members of the unit chi yao-yeh and li jo-ping who accompanied them in watching an exhibition of flying by commanders and fighters. after the exhibition, idrissa fall warmly shook hands with the pilots who had taken part in the exhibition and they were photographed together.

while visiting the infantry unit, leading members of the unit pang hsiu-ting and wang tung-fang conveyed to idrissa fall the cordial regards of the commanders and fighters for the senegalese armed forces, and gave him an account of how the commanders and fighters,

following chairman mao's teachings, engage themselves in productive labour while studying politics and military affairs. the distinguished guests inspected the rice fields worked by the commanders and fighters, a company's club, barracks, an arms and equipment repair workshop, non-staple food processing shops and a pharmaceutical plant. they also watched an exhibition of military skills and attended a theatrical performance by an amateur propaganda team.

in the course of the visit, chief of general staff idrissa fall conveyed the friendly sentiments of the senegalese army for the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army. he said: in the course of the visit, we have seen that the chinese people's liberation army is a true army in the service of the people.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul, 3, 1975)

prime minister mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj of the kingdom of thailand and the other distinguished thai guests accompanying the prime minister on the visit left here for shanghai by special plane this morning in the company of chinese vice-premier hua kuo-feng and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by vice-premiers teng hsiao-ping and chen hsi-lien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress wu teh, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign trade li chiang, n.p.c. standing committee member liao cheng-chih, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army wang shang-jung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building industry hsu pin-chou, vice-minister of commerce chang yung-li and chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang yao-ting as well as several thousand people of the chinese capital.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of china and thailand. the band struck up the national anthems of the two countries. prime minister kukrit pramoj, in the company of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, reviewed an honour guard made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese

people's liberation army. when the thai prime minister bade farewell to the well-wishers, youngsters danced to the strains of gay music while others waved flowers and shouted slogans, hailing the official establishment of diplomatic relations between china and thailand and expressing the sincere hope that the people of the two countries would live in friendship from generation to generation.

the visiting thai football delegation led by prachoom ratanapien and heads of diplomatic missions in peking were present at the airport.

accompanying prime minister kukrit pramoj on his visit to shanghai are also director chu chuan-hsien of the protocol department and deputy director cheng jui-sheng of the asian affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

Thai Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 3, 1975)

prime minister mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj of the kingdom of thailand arrived in shanghai from peking by special plane this morning in the company of chinese vice-premier hua kuo-feng and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

the distinguished thai guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, yang hsin-ya, deputy commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and more than two thousand people.

slogans of welcome and colourful banners were strung across the main streets of shanghai. the hungchiao airport flew the national flags of china and thailand. as prime minister kukrit pramoj and foreign minister chatichai choonhavan and the other distinguished thai guests alighted from the plane, the airport was jubilant with the beating of drums and gongs. chinese girls whirled round with floral baskets in a dance of welcome while children presented china's traditional "lions dance" and shouted slogans, expressing the friendly sentiments of the shanghai people for the thai people. the distinguished thai guests kept clapping to the crowds in acknowledgement.

Thai Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj Visits Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 3, 1975)

prime minister mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj and the other distinguished guests from thailand were honoured at a banquet hosted by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee here this evening.

present were chinese vice-premier of the state council hua kuo-feng, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu and others.

vice-chairman ma tien-shui first proposed a toast at the banquet permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. he said: in recent years, many friends from sports, medical and pharmacological, economic and trade circles have visited the city of shanghai. this has enhanced mutual understanding. we are convinced that after the normalization of the relations between china and thailand the friendly exchanges of visits and economic and cultural exchanges between our two countries will increase daily and the friendly relations between the two countries will be constantly developed.

in his toast, prime minister kukrit pramoj said: "we have brought with us the friendship of the thai people for the chinese people which has a long history and is sincere." the prime minister also recalled the deep impressions left on him of his meeting with chairman mao tsetung and his talks with other chinese leaders in peking. he then proposed to clink glasses for the friendship between the thai and chinese people.

after the banquet, the thai guests attended an acrobatic performance by shanghai artistes.

prime minister kukrit pramoj, accompanied by vice-premier hua kuo-feng and vice-chairman ma tien-shui, visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai jade-carving mill and the shanghai carpet factory, and was accorded a warm welcome. the distinguished guests ascended the shanghai mansion for a bird's-eye view of the city.

Thai Football Team Plays Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1975)

the thai football team played the chinese team to a 2:2 draw in a friendly match before 80,000 spectators here this evening.

present were yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, chao hsi-wu, president of the chinese football association, and leading members of departments concerned, including ni chih-chin and ho chang-ming. they met and had a friendly conversation with prachoom ratanapien, leader of the thai football delegation, and other thai guests.

the national anthems of thailand and china were played at a pre-match ceremony in honour of the visitors.

both china and thailand were runners-up in their group preliminaries and qualified to play in the sixth asia cup football championships in tehran next year.

after a scoreless first-half period, the match mounted in excitement as each side scored twice and the enthusiastic spectators cheered both teams for every good shot. thailand's fast centre forward jesadaporn na-phatalung scored the first two goals. intercepting the ball in mid-field, he dribbled past a chinese back and shot in the second goal on the run.

this was followed by a chinese goal through centre forward wang chi-lien with a powerful low shot 11 metres from the goal. inside forward ho chia headed in the equalizer from a corner kick four minutes from time.

in an earlier friendly match on july 1, the visitors drew 1:1 with the chinese people's liberation army "august 1" team in peking.

the thai delegation will leave peking tomorrow for a visit to kwangchow on its way home.

CHINA AND US

US Independence Day Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1975)

george herbert walker bush, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the 199th anniversary of the independence day of the united states of america.

among the guests at the reception were wang hai-jung, chinese vice-foreign minister; yao yi-lin, vice-minister of foreign trade; huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health; and leading members of departments concerned liu ai-feng, chao cheng-hung, chou chiu-yeh, lin ping, tang wen-sheng and li chuan.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Trade Delegation from Upper Volta Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1975)

the trade delegation from upper volta led by kalmogo leonard, secretary of state for planning, rural development, environment and tourism, wound up its friendly visit to china, and left here for home by air yesterday.

it was seen off at the airport by chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, shanghai and tachai, and had business talks with chinese import and export corporations concerned.

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang met all members of the delegation and had a friendly conversation with them.

CHIMA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Vice Minister of Public Health Meets and Fetes Vietnamese Pharmacological Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul, 3, 1975)

chien hsin-chung, chinese vice-minister of public health, yesterday evening met and feted all members of a vietnamese pharmacological study group led by doan phi nhu, vice-president of the pharmacological research institute of the democratic republic of viet nam. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

counsellor tran trung of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking was present.

the five-member vietnamese pharmacological study group arrived in peking by train on july 1 in accordance with the 1975-1976 executive plan of the china-viet nam agreement on public health cooperation.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

National Amateur Football Team of German Federal Republic Plays Friendly Match in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 2, 1975)

the national amateur football team of the federal republic of germany won a friendly match from the shanghai team 5:0 here this afternoon before 50,000 enthusiastic spectators.

present were feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned. they met hermann neuberger, vice-president of the football federation of the federal republic of germany, and the adviser and officials of the visiting team.

showing greater speed and better teamwork, the visitors led 4:0 at half-time. even their full-backs took part in the goal scoring manoeuvres.

tightening their defence in the second half period, the young shanghai players organized several successful attacking movements only to miss the goal narrowly. there were exciting moments in front of both goals as the game swung from one end of the field to the other.

the match was played in a friendly atmosphere.

the visitors arrived in shanghai from kwangchow on june 30 and were guests at a banquet given in their honour by the shanghai branch of the chinese football association yesterday evening.

Peking Reception in Honor of National Amateur Football Team of Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1975)

the chinese football association gave a reception here this evening in honour of the national amateur football team of the federal republic of germany led by hermann neuberger.

present were li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation, chao hsi-wu, president of the chinese football association, and gerd berendonck, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the federal republic of germany here.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. in their speeches, both chao hsi-wu and hermann neuberger said the exchange of friendly visits by the football teams of the two countries would definitely contribute to the enhancement of the friendly relations between the two countries and the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

First Committee of World Women's Conference Discusses Declaration Drafted by "Group of 77"

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jul. 2, 1975)

the first committee of the world conference of the international women's year yesterday discussed a declaration drafted for the conference by the "group of 77". the document is known as "declaration of mexico, 1975 on the equality of women and their contribution to development and peace".

in the course of the discussion, representatives from many third world countries vigorously demanded that the conference adopt a document that will adequately reflect the interests of the vast masses of people and women of the world. a mexican representative declared that the

"group of 77" deemed it necessary to submit a solemn declaration calling for profound transformations and improved conditions for women. he denounced the painstaking effort made by a cluster of persons to perpetuate the existing injustice. a philippine representative pointed out that women's rights are inseparable from social and political problems. that is why, she added, due prominence is given to the spirit of the "charter of economic rights and duties of states" in the declaration.

after a keen debate, the first committee adopted by a majority vote the draft declaration which is to be submitted to a plenary session of the conference for approval. the chinese delegation voted affirmatively.

speaking of the draft declaration during the debate, wang shu-chen, deputy head of the chinese delegation, said: "it is our view that the document, which is the product of the concerted effort and hard work of the delegates of third world countries, fundamentally reflects the urgent demand and legitimate proposition of the broad masses of people and women of the third world to oppose imperialism and colonialism and to achieve national independence and women's emancipation. we think that the delegates of third world countries have made a positive contribution to the conference."

she stressed: "it is right to point out in the draft declaration that the problems of women are part of social problems, and to emphasize women as an enormous revolutionary potential for economic and social changes in the world today; to note that the issue of inequality between men and women is closely linked with the problem of underdevelopment which exists as a result not only of unsuitable internal structures, but also of a profoundly unjust world economic system; and to point to the urgent need to establish a new international economic order based on the elements of the 'charter of economic rights and duties of states'. it is also correct for the document to call on women to work with men to eliminate imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, foreign domination and occupation, zionism, apartheid, racial discrimination, etc. generally speaking, the document gives a basically correct direction to the women's struggle for their rights and emancipation."

but, she went on, it is necessary to point out that the chinese delegation is reserved on point 30 of the draft declaration which deals with the question of disarmament. the approach of china to this question is known to all, she added. "it is our view that the inclusion of the disarmament point in the document will objectively play into the hands of the superpowers to the detriment of the struggle of the people and women of the third world countries. hence the reservation of the chinese delegation on point 30." besides, wang

shu-chen finally said, "in the draft declaration there are some points which are not so satisfactory and there are also some improper formulations. for one thing, the word 'inter-dependence' in the document could be distorted and misinterpreted by the superpowers as a situation whereby the developing countries must reply upon them and any sovereign action taken by the developing countries to defend their own rights and interests must have their consent. so we are reserved on this."

prior to this, the discussion of the "world plan of action" on women had ended at the first committee. deputy leader of the chinese delegation wang shu-chen declared at the first committee that the chinese delegation would not vote on the afore-said "plan". elaborating the stand of the chinese delegation, she said: "we think that there is something good in the 'plan'. for instance, the 'plan' is correct to point out that the improvement of women's status must constitute a component part of the global plan for establishment of a new economic order. the 'plan' is also correct to point to the need of 'national liberation and political and economic independence as well as the elimination of colonialism, old and new, foreign occupation, apartheid and racism in all its forms'. the 'plan' also contains concrete proposals and measures which give expression to women's demands and are helpful to the improvement of women's status. the chinese delegation agrees to all this." "however," she went on to say, "we take different views in principle of the 'world plan of action' on women's emancipation and relevant vital questions." she said: "we hold that the theme of the women's year should give prominence to 'women of the world getting united to struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, win and safeguard national independence, social progress and women's rights'. but, the 'world plan of action' gives no expression to this." she stressed: "we vehemently disagree to the three references made in the 'plan' to 'enabling women to participate in the disarmament conference and activities' in a vain attempt to lead the women's movement astray, diverting it from its anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonic struggle and getting it onto the road of the superpowers' disarmament fraud." she also said: "the chinese delegation does not commit itself to the provisions in the 'world plan of action' concerning the internal affairs and sovereignty of various countries, or to the pacts and resolutions which were approved and signed by the chiang kai-shek clique. we also deem it necessary to reaffirm here that the u.n. specialized agencies mentioned in the 'plan' which have not carried out resolution no. 2758 of the 26th u.n. general assembly should take immediate action to expel the delegates of the chiang kai-shek clique from these agencies."

the second committee of the conference discussed and deliberated from june 20 to july 1 two agendas on the

status of women and men and a series of draft resolutions. the soviet representative propagated on more than one occasions the trash of "arms reduction" and "detente", which met with energetic denunciation and refutation from other representatives. the albanian representative pointed out that the two superpowers are contending for hegemony and trying to subjugate other countries. they trumpet loudly about "arms reduction", but actually they are incessantly increasing their military expenditures. therefore, to remove their pain, women of the developing countries must fight against the policy of aggression of the two superpowers. chinese representative hsu kuang denounced the deceptive nature of the superpowers, especially the one flaunting the banner of "socialism" which pays lip service to arms reduction, but is actually engaged in arms expansion everyday. she said, "the soviet union talks glibly about 'detente' and 'arms reduction'. why don't you show your good faith by doing a thing or two -- for instance, withdraw your armed forces from your 'allies' in east europe and asia, sign additional protocol two to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear arms in latin america, and cancel all your military bases, including nuclear bases, in other countries. wouldn't it have been more practical if you had taken these actions?"

the soviet representative was stumped by the pointed question of the chinese representative.

World Women Conference Closes

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jul. 2, 1975)

the world conference of the international women's year closed here today.

this afternoon's plenary meeting adopted a "declaration of mexico, 1975 on the equality of women and their contribution to development and peace" by a vote of 89 for, 3 against and 18 abstentions. the chinese delegation voted for it.

many representatives considered the declaration the most important document of the conference.

speaking after the voting, deputy representative of the chinese delegation li shu-cheng said: "the chinese delegation supports and has voted for the declaration of mexico as a primary document of the world conference of the international women's year. as a result of the common efforts and hard work of representatives from the third world countries, this document, drafted

by the 'group of 77', basically reflects the pressing demands and proper propositions of the people and women of the third world to oppose imperialism and colonialism, to win and safeguard national independence and to fight for women's emancipation. it basically points out the correct orientation for women to fight for their own rights and emancipation. we are convinced that this declaration will help to promote the unity of women in the world in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism to win and defend national independence, social progress and the rights of women."

li shu-cheng also pointed out that the chinese delegation has in the first committee explained its reservations on disarmament and some other questions contained in the declaration.

the chinese delegation did not take part in the vote on the "world plan of action" at yesterday's session.

the conference also adopted a series of resolutions and accepted the proposal made by princess ashraf pahlavi of iran for a second world conference on the problems of the women to be held in 1980.

a closing ceremony was held this evening with president of the conference and head of the mexican delegation pedro ojeda making the closing speech.

he said, "inequality as is suffered by a great majority of the women in the world is closely linked with underdevelopment which has been caused by the inappropriate internal structure and the highly unjust international economic system." "the countries which are meeting here are of the opinion that to improve the women's situation it is necessary to begin today the establishment of a new international economic order so as to remove the economic, political and social backwardness to which the majority of the human beings are subjected." "it is impossible for the rich countries to gain new wealth on the strength of the shortages of the poor countries," he stressed.

the world women's conference opened on june 19. the speeches made by representatives of many developing countries and national liberation organizations and the "declaration of mexico" adopted at the conference demonstrate the strong demand of the people and women of the third world to fight against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for the liberation of the women. representatives of the third world countries have made a great contribution to the success of the conference.

SOVIET-US RIVALRY

Intensified Soviet-US Rivalry for Sea Hegemony Denounced

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1975)

the intensified rivalry for maritime hegemony between the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, has been made public by malaysian and thai papers.

the malaysian paper "sing ping yit pao" says in an editorial on june 30, "starting from the vladivostok base, the soviet pacific fleet sails through the sea of japan and the malacca straits into the indian ocean, then through the suez canal into the mediterrannean sea and stops in the atlantic ocean, gravely threatening peace."

"in an aggressive posture, the soviet union is anxious to take the role of the united states on the sea," the editorial adds.

the editorial goes on to say: "the united states and the soviet union seem out of their senses in contending fiercely with each other on all fronts. each is throwing its weight around to subjugate the other. moreover, they conduct nuclear blackmail against other countries. their scramble in the indian ocean is a part and parcel of their all-round contention."

the editorial says: "from the scramble for sea hegemony between the two superpowers, we can see why they are opposed to the proposal for turning the indian ocean into a peaceful region." "from 1971 when the soviet-indian 'peaceful and friendly cooperation treaty' was signed, the soviet union has got a foothold from where to control the indian ocean. it has given full support to the indian policy of expansion, creating disturbances in the south asian sub-continent." the editorial stresses that such disturbances are closely linked with the scramble between the two superpowers in the indian ocean.

the thai weekly "asian news review" in an article on june 25 points out: the large-scale military exercises held by the soviet navy in april this year have demonstrated that the soviet union is quickening its pace of expansion abroad, blackmailing the west and the third world and making a show of force before them. the article adds: "by holding the naval exercises, the soviet union is pressing the united states, making their contention for sea hegemony fiercer."

the article notes that the soviet naval exercises "have resulted in international tension, making people feel threatened at any moment by the disaster of a world war."

the article says: "all the facts have clearly revealed the aggressive features of the soviet union. its naval strength is no longer for self-defence but for aggression against other countries."

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INTEGRATION OF CHINESE TRADITIONAL MEDICINE AND WESTERN MEDICINE

Take the Road of Integrating Chinese Traditional Medicine with Western Medicine to Serve Better the People

- About my understanding in the study and popularization of the new medical practice of osteopathy

by

Feng T'ien-yu (冯天有), army doctor of a certain unit of the Air Force

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 3, 1975)

After my graduation from the Army Medical College in 1976, I was assigned to work as an army doctor at a certain unit of the Air Force. Ordinarily, I frequently come across some comrades suffering from back pains, and the methods I learned from medical school could not solve the problem. Once, the back of a flying cadre was hurting so badly that he could not maintain flying. Half a month of treatment at a certain air force hospital produced no evident improvement and he still had to walk with a stoop. At that time he heard some other patients talk about an old woman folk doctor who could treat back pains by just giving a few massages. He talked to me about this, but at that time, because my mind was filled with foreign conventions and old rules and regulations, I dared not trust that what he said could be true. To hear a thing many times is not as good as to have a single look. So with a question mark, I went with him to a three-room clinic in the Shuangch'iao Commune of Ch'aoyang district in Peking municipality to look up this folk doctor Madame Lo Yu-ming.

The moment I walked indoors, I saw quite a bit of removed plaster and bandages lying around, and a small shed was filled with patients who came from afar. Madame Lo Yu-ming examined and treated her patients in quite unique a way. She felt with per fingers here and there, but I had no idea how she worked. However after a while, I saw some patients who

came in with stooping backs walked out with their backs straight. Patients with bone fractures had their plaster changed into splints. According to the stories of the patients there, cases that could not be cured after long treatment in hospital were cured after several massages. The air force cadre who went with me also was able to straighten up after being massaged by her, and he felt very comfortable all over. Although the language used by Madame Lo Yu-ming to describe the case was not very scientific, the fact that she was able to cure ailments showed that she truly had some knowledge.

At that time, I recalled Chairman Mao's teaching, "Chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure house. Efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level." I thought: Since there were written records, China has already had a history of several thousand years. In the proliferation and prosperity of a population of several hundred millions and their struggle against diseases, the medicine of the motherland has played a great role. Both Western medicine and Chinese medicine are the crystallization of the wisdom of the working people. However, Western medicine has only been introduced into China for one to two hundred years, and the knowledge of many of the problems is still far from comprehensive. We should dialectically study the strong points and shortcomings of both Chinese medicine and Western medicine, and in particular, must strive to tap and raise this treasure house of the pharmacology of the motherland. In order to do this, apart from studying and reading the medical works of ancient people, another very important aspect is to learn from the old practitioners of Chinese medicine and from the folk doctors. The implementation of Chairman Mao's instruction on integrating Chinese medicine with Western medicine should start from here.

Therefore, I wrote a report to the Party committee requesting for permission to learn from Madame Lo Yu-ming, and to make use of both Chinese and Western medicine to solve such common diseases as back and leg pains and to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants at the same time. The Party committee of the unit approved my request, and in 1969, I left my post for half a year to carry out study.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, I humbly learned from Madame Lo Yu-ming, and based on her many years of experience and my own constant practice, I discovered a set of simple and easy to use methods for the treatment of osteopathic cases. I also visited some hospitals and doctors to hear their conflicting views, referred to the relevant materials and compiled and wrote a volume entitled, "Lectures on the New Medical Practice of Osteopathy."

According to instructions from the higher level, I had successively run seven study classes on the new medical practice of osteology at different localities and army units to pass on the new medical practice of osteopathy. The facts show that the use of this method for the examination and treatment of patients is efficient and time saving as the patients don't have to suffer and the efficacy of the treatment is more

pronounced. Moreover, this kind of treatment relies only on the pair of hands of the doctor and some ailments could be cured without the use of medicine or with the use of less medicine. Even some difficult cases have also been treated with comparatively good result. It is therefore very suitable for the actual need of the city, the countryside and the army unit. The spread of the new medical practice of osteopathy over the past several years has vividly shown that this kind of treatment is conducive to safeguarding the people's health, and consolidating rural cooperative medicine and strengthening preparedness against war and is deeply welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

(I)

Chairman Mao teaches us, "This question of 'For whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." I feel that only by drawing the lines of distinction between the two medical lines on the fundamental question of whom to serve and firmly establishing the thought of serving the majority of the people could I correctly orient the integration of Chinese medicine with Western medicine and better implement Chairman Mao's proletarian health line.

Over the past several years, we have developed the new medical practice of osteopathy in the rural areas, factories, offices, army units and schools, and treated large numbers of patients. Once on a visit to a certain unit to give treatment, we treated a few hundred patients who had injured cartilage within a period of several days. One medical detachment went to give mobile treatment in the commune of a certain county, and more than 700 people registered for treatment in a single day. This has enabled us to understand further how wise and correct is Chairman Mao's instruction, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." Only by conscientiously solving the question of for whom could we keep on establishing the thought of serving the majority of the people, persist in implementing Chairman Mao's series of directives on health work better, make health work better serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers, and integrate it with productive labor.

For a long time the influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism has been serious in the medical and health sphere and such old traditional concepts as "private ownership of technique," "a doctor never knocks at one's door" and "dignity of the medical profession" have extensively spread their baneful influence. In order to persist in the revolution in medicine and serving the majority of people, it is necessary to make the most radical rupture with the old traditional concepts. This is a question of stand as well as a question of feeling. If we do not stand on the side of the broad masses of workers and peasants, and have no deep proletarian feelings and the thought of serving the majority of people, we cannot attach importance to the study of the method of treatment for the common and recurrent diseases endangering the health of the people, nor can we try for the very best in technique. I once came across such a case: There was an old worker who had suffered from chronic pains in the back and legs for six years and had been diagnosed by the hospital to be suffering from protrusion of the intervertebrales of the lumbale region (central type). The condition was getting more and more serious and he suffered from incontinence of feces and urine. Full of hope the patient came to the PLA whom he regarded as kinsfolks. Because there was no bed available in

the hospital at that time, we arranged for him to receive treatment at a boarding house. For the sake of helping him regain his health as quickly as possible, we braved in the wind and snow and went to the boarding house to give him treatment. After a short course of treatment, there was some improvement in his condition. This old worker was moved to tears. He said, "In the old society, I had to beg for a living. If I had been sick then, I would have died of cold in the snow long ago. Today, the people's army led by the Party and Chairman Mao has cured me, and this is another lease on life given me by Chairman Mao. I must shout a thousand times, ten thousand times, Long Live Chairman Mao! I am grateful to the Party, to Chairman Mao and to the Liberation Army dear to me as my kinsfolks." As soon as he recovered from his illness, although the doctor advised him to take a rest, he threw himself into the tense battle for grasping the revolution and promoting production.

The words of the old worker and his practical action taught me a profound lesson. Through giving treatment to the worker-peasant-soldier patients, I gained a better understanding of the workers, peasants and soldiers, learned from them, and furthered the transformation of my world outlook. The masses of workers and peasants became more friendly toward me, and when they were sick or had trouble, they came to me and treated me as a kinsman.

There was another incident which also educated me very deeply. A middle-aged country woman was suffering from the fracture of the arcus vertabrae of the vertebrae lumbales and for a time the dislocation of the accompanying corpus vertebrae. After walking more than a hundred meters, both her limbs would become numbed with pain and she would have trouble taking another step. She constantly woke up three or four times every night in great pain. Treatment at many hospitals proved ineffective, and she was recommended to our unit. When I examined the patient, my mind was in turmoil. Although I had treated similar cases before, yet this kind of treatment indeed entailed a certain amount of risks. I therefore told her husband old Wang, "If this method of ours is used for treatment, we cannot be sure of the result, and there is the possibility that she might become paralysed. You better take her elsewhere for another examination!" Old Wang said earnestly, "I have to work in another county, and there are four children and one old person at home who depend on her for care. As what she is now, I cannot work with peace of mind. You must help me solve this problem."

When I heard the words of old Wang, I was greatly shaken mentally. I recalled Chairman Mao's teaching, "Comrade Bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought to self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness toward all comrades and people. Every communist must learn from him." When I came across a case, I had only in mind the risk involved. I was afraid that I would be criticized if something should go wrong. I had not given thought to another aspect, namely the possibility of relieving the pain of the patient caused by the illness and enabling her to take part in labor once again. I further analyzed my way of thinking a moment ago and discovered that the individualistic idea of "one thing more is not as good as one thing less" had gained the upper hand. When I thought up to this point, I could no longer sit still. Thereupon, I promised on the one hand to give treatment to the wife of old Wang, and on the other hand I made a

report on the situation to the leadership and looked through relevant reference materials. In this way, with the support of the leadership and under the condition that I was fully prepared ideologically and technically, I gave the patient osteopathic treatment, and within a week, brought about an improvement in her condition. For the sake of preventing a relapse in her condition which might be brought about by jolting through traveling over long distance in a car, we called at her house several hundred li away to study her condition and give her treatment, and continued to make follow-up visits several months after that. At present, she is able to walk four to five li a day and can cope with a day of heavy household chore. From the process of treatment given this patient, I have come to realize that only by carrying out work in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, possessing a deep proletarian feeling, unremittingly transforming our world outlook and conscientiously delving into the study of technique could we carry out our work properly.

(II)

The integration of Chinese medicine and western medicine to create a unified new medicine and new pharmacology for China is an important component of Chairman Mao's proletarian health line as well as a profound revolution in the sphere of health. As early as in 1958, Chairman Mao had issued the great call for organizing the practitioners of Western medicine to learn from the practitioners of Chinese medicine. The conscientious implementation of this instruction of Chairman Mao's is a major lifelong undertaking for us medical workers. The conscientious study of the rich practical experience of folk doctors is an important aspect in tapping and raising the standards of the pharmacology and medicine of the motherland. From practice, I have come to realize that in order to do a good job in integrating Chinese and Western medicine, the fundamental job lies in orienting the line correctly, taking the strong points of both Chinese and Western medicine and making the efforts to blend them harmoniously together. As we comrades have studied Western medicine, we must first show respect to the practitioners of Chinese medicine and modestly learn from them, so that they could, through teaching, helping and leading us, unreservedly contribute their valuable experience to socialism.

Although I have not been working for long on the medical and health front, I also have been quite heavily affected by the pernicious influence of bourgeois ideas in medical treatment. At the beginning, I always felt that the interpretations of the practitioners of Chinese medicine were "unscientific" and not so accurate as those of the practitioners of Western medicine, and I had greater faith in Western medicine than in Chinese medicine. In the process of learning from folk doctors, I continued to deepen my comprehension of Chairman Mao's series of brilliant instructions on the integration of Chinese and Western medicine, and correctly oriented my view toward Chinese medicine. With the correct ideological and political line, my study also showed drive.

Looking back over my several years of university life, although I have acquired some scientific knowledge, due to the influence of the old system of education, I was also contaminated by considerable bourgeois ideas and styles. In the course of learning from the folk doctors, I have personally seen with my own eyes the lofty quality of the workers, peasants

and soldiers in conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and in playing an active part in socialist construction. Such quality constantly affects me and gives impetus to my ideological remolding. I deeply realize that it is very important for medical workers to go to the countryside and the basic level to study the common and recurrent diseases and to relieve the sufferings of the majority of people in sickness. Madame Lo is already more than 70 years old, but every day she still enthusiastically treats more than 100 patients. This spirit is most admirable.

For the sake of lightening her work, when there were emergency cases at night time, we voluntarily took over the patients to insure that she would get proper rest. When on call, I would voluntarily acquaint her with the diagnosis made on and the treatment given to the patients by the hospital in the past to help her make accurate diagnosis. Ordinarily, when opinions differed, we constantly exchanged ideas to unify understanding. I respected her very much and willingly became her pupil. When she noticed that I did not have the haughty airs of a university student and was very modest, and that I was very respectful to her--an illiterate old woman despised by people in the old society and was able to deferentially learn from her, she willingly imparted her knowledge to me. In this way, our feelings were harmonious and we shared a common language. With the common aspiration of fighting energetically for Chairman Mao's proletarian line in health, we were able to sit down and pursue our study together. I came to understand that only by modestly seeking advice from the workers and peasants and taking them as teachers could I truly learn anything.

In order to embrace the medical heritage of the motherland and learn from the folk doctors, we must first correctly orient our attitude and get hold of a good method of study. The medicine of the motherland is a branch of science which has been gradually developing and constantly enriched following the development of production and science and technology in society. We must view its shortcomings historically and dialectically. We must see its limitation by the era and cannot rigidly incorporate it into the framework of modern medicine. At the same time, we must respect to the full extent the rich content of the theory and practice of the medicine of the motherland. Therefore, the key lies in faith. If we have no faith in it, or adopt a half-believing and half doubting attitude, try to find fault with its shortcomings and seize hold of the side issues without looking at the essence and making scrutiny, then we will never be able to learn properly. Apart from this, we must also strive to "study our historical heritage and use the Marxist method to sum it up critically." We must critically inherit such heritage with materialist dialectics as the guide, and use modern scientific knowledge and method to reorganize it and raise it to a higher level. Only in this way could we succeed in weeding out the old to let new things emerge and make discoveries and inventions.

The experience of the folk doctors has been constantly accumulated and enriched through the long practice of struggle by the working people against diseases. Although certain one-sidedness cannot be avoided, this is not primary. From my personal practice, I have come to feel the more that this is a very good method of treatment for serving the majority of the people, and we must strive to tap and improve it.

There is this example: A child patient of Sinkiang fell down from the bed and landed on the ground with his head and face bruised. He developed a wry neck, which could make only limited movement. The parents of the child were extremely worried, and they brought him to major hospitals in several cities. Some said nothing could be done, some wanted to put him in a plaster collar, and some even wanted to put him in traction. The parents were afraid that this kind of treatment might be too painful for the child and turned it down. Later, they came to Madame Lo Yu-ming, paying each time ten cents in registration fee. After two courses of treatment, the wry neck of the child was back to normal and he could move freely. From Sinkiang to several cities, they had to spend several hundred dollars in traveling expenses alone without obtaining any treatment. Here, it cost them only twenty cents to cure the child without any suffering.

This example is highly representative. It shows first of all that our hospitals and methods of treatment are still fettered by foreign conventions, and the masses are very antipathic toward such foreign methods and are unwilling to accept them. On the other hand, it shows that there are too few doctors like Madame Lo Yu-ming and they are far from able to meet the need of China's countryside. This also fully shows that the indigenous prescriptions and methods scattered among the people are welcomed by the broad masses of the people and it is definitely necessaryto tap, improve and popularize them. It can also be seen that the integration of Chinese and Western medicine is the one and only correct road for the development of medicine in China. The kind of national nilhilism that despises Chinese medicine and holds Chinese medicine and Chinese pharmacology as "unscientific" and "unorthodox" must be removed from our minds. As to the counter-revolutionary revisionist health line that sabotages and interferes with the work of integrating Chinese medicine with Western medicine, it must be thoroughly criticized. Naturally we must pay attention to the study of experience from abroad and also must pay attention to studying the strong points of Western medicine and Western pharmacology, but the purpose of this is to "make foreign things serve China," to better create new things and step up the rate of creating a unified new medicine and new pharmacology in China.

In capitalist countries, the relationship between one person and another is but a monetary relationship for mutual deception. Operations are carried out and diseases treated by doctors entirely for the sake of money. Therefore, the more complicated the diagnosis and treatment, the bigger the operation and the longer the time, the more money they are able to make and show their "competence." In our socialist country, medical and health work must always bear the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in mind. Those methods of treatment that are most simple, least expensive, most effective, and easiest to learn and convenient to develop have greater value for popularization. T erefore, there must be the correct line and the right feeling before we can deeply comprehend that taking the road of integrating Chinese and Western medicine is the one and only correct golden road to medicine in China, and study diligently to grasp a set of methods of treatment suitable for the countryside and suitable for preparedness against war. Serving the majority of the people will thus not be an empty phrase.

(III)

In the course of learning from the folk doctors, I had received enthusiastic support and assistance from Party organizations at various levels and from the broad masses of the people, but, I also experienced all sorts of interference from the old force of habit. Some people said for example, "What can you learn from an illiterate old woman?" "Since even the major hospitals cannot effect a cure, could such a tiny place bring about a cure?" And so on and so forth. When problems could be solved clinically after study, and the area of impact was enlarged, some people cast aspersions saying, "You are trying to make a name for yourself and become somebody," "You are fond of the limelight," "You are only professionally proficient but not red," etc. Some people even resorted to administrative measures and did everything to stop further study and dissemination. However, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, I had made up my mind to relieve the worker-peasant-soldier patients of their sufferings from illness, and such attacks and interference could only further arouse my determination to rise in greater vigor and resolutely take the road of integrating Chinese medicine with Western medicine. Guided by this correct line of thinking, I assiduously delved into the study of vocational technique and strived to sum up the experience acquired in practice with modern scientific knowledge. For a long time, more and more patients have come to see me, and this shows that the masses trust us and support our work. I not only do not feel perturbed, but also take this as the best opportunity to learn from the masses. I voluntarily learn from the patients and from people with experience. Whenever I have the opportunity to go elsewhere on duty, I also pay special visits to the doctors in the related field to learn from them so as to keep on enriching my practical experience, and also to gradually improve myself through taking this course.

Our road forward is at all times filled with an acute and violent struggle. Some hospitals despised this kind of treatment and made sarcasm and mockery of us out of the fear that the popularization of this method of treatment by us might disrupt the "standard practice" of their hospitals and cause them to lose face. So they even used their authority to restrict the development of this kind of treatment. These conditions show that the proper integration of Chinese medicine with Western medicine is a thoroughgoing revolution in the sphere of health. It bears on whether or not health work can serve the majority of the people and serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and whether or not it can be developed in the direction charted by Chairman Mao.

I am a new fighter on the medical and health front, and my understanding of Chairman Mao's instruction on the integration of Chinese and Western medicine is still not profound. Work to practice the integration of Chinese and Western medicine in the sphere of plastic surgery is only at its beginning. I deeply realize that my vocational knowledge is still very shallow and my clinical experience is also inadequate. No matter whether in theory or in effect, the present method is still far from perfect, and even wrong in many respects. I am determined to exert myself in the proper study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the orientation of integrating Chinese and Western medicine under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, humbly learn from people with

experience and knowledge, practice diligently and sum up experience conscientiously so as to further improve and develop so the new medical practice of osteopathy.

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Resolutely Stand for the Unity of the Theory of Uninterrupted Revolution and the Theory of the Development of Revolution by Stages

- a brief discussion of the use of materialist dialectics to deal correctly with the question of bourgeois right

by

the theory group of the Peking Friendship Department Store, the philosophy study group of the No. 1 workshop of the Peking Tungfeng Television Plant and the philosophy study group of the specialty workshop of the No. 5 Plant of the Peking Municipal Automobile Repairs Company

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The unity of the theory of uninterrupted revolution and the theory of the development of revolution by stages is a basic Marxist principle and a powerful ideological weapon of the proletariat for knowing and transforming the world. The conscientious grasping of this basic principle and ideological weapon will help us appreciate more thoroughly Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, adopt a correct attitude toward the bourgeois right still found in socialist society, and hence more consciously implement the basic line as well as the various general and specific policies of the Party and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Marxist philosophy holds that the law of unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe. Objective things are always developing in the struggle of contradictory opposites, and such development is made not only continuously but also by stages and represents the unity of the continuity of development and development by stages. Marxism applies this principle of the unity of continuity and stages in the development of objective things in the observation of society and the guidance of the revolution, and hence arrives at the principle of the unity of the theory of uninterrupted revolution and the theory of the development of revolution by stages.

This theory tells us that the proletariat must persevere in uninterrupted revolution, for without uninterrupted revolution, there is also no talk of the development of revolution by stages. This is because the transformation of one stage of the revolution to another is brought about by uninterrupted revolution, and furthermore the completion of any stage of the revolution is also the result of uninterrupted revolution. However, we must also pay attention at the same time to the stages in the development of the revolution and correctly understand the qualitative difference and interrelations between the present stage of the revolution and the next stage of the revolution, solidly fulfill the current task of this stage of the revolution and also make preparations, when all necessary conditions are ready, to transform it into the next stage of the revolution.

"The democratic revolution is the necessary preparations for the socialist revolution, and the socialist revolution is the inevitable sequel to the democratic revolution. The ultimate aim for which all communists strive is to bring about a socialist and communist society. A clear understanding of both the differences and interconnections between the democratic and the socialist revolutions is indispensible to correct leadership in the Chinese revolution." This teaching made by Chairman Mao more than 30 years ago not only is the lighthouse guiding our transition from the democratic revolution to the socialist revolution, but also our pointer for carrying out the socialist revolution and construction today and for transition to the communist society in the future. This is of tremendous practical significance toward deepening our understanding of the principle of the unity of the theory of uninterrupted revolution and the theory of the development of revolution by stages.

The great teachers of revolution have always applied the principle of the unity of the theory of uninterrupted revolution and the theory of the development of revolution by stages to observe and analyze the bourgeois right in socialist society.

In the article "Critique of the Gotha Program," Marx made the first scientific analysis of the bourgeois right in distribution according to work in socialist society. He pointed out that the bourgeois right is "the birth marks of the old society" and a "corrupt practice" of socialist society, that the "equal right is still perpetually burdened with a bourgeois limitation" manifested in this system of distribution, and that equality in form is still used to cover up the actual inequality. But he also pointed out that these corrupt practices are inevitable in the first phase of communist society. "Right can never be higher than the economic structure of society and its cultural development conditioned thereby."

Lenin, in his well-known work "The State and Revolution" had further expounded this brilliant thought of Marx. On the one hand, he pointed out: "'Bourgeois right' continues to prevail as long as products are divided 'according to the amount of labor performed'." At the same time, he also taught us that if we do not wish to sink into utopianism, then we cannot think that after the overthrow of capitalism people can immediately learn to labor for society without the need for any rights or norms, and moreover, the abolition of capitalism cannot immediately create the economic premise for this kind of transformation. He held that, "it follows that under Communism there remains for a time not only bourgeois right, but even the bourgeois state--without the bourgeoisie!"

Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory is a major development of Marxism-Leninism, and it has once again fully embodied the unity of the theory of uninterrupted revolution and the theory of the development of revolution by stages. In his instruction, Chairman Mao has on the one hand emphasized that the eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money "are scarcely different from those in the old society," and "thus it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power." At the same time he also warns us that the bourgeois rights "can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

All these teachings tell us that on the question of bourgeois right, only by resolutely standing for the Marxist unity of the theory of uninterrupted revolution and the theory of the development of revolution by stages can we guard against making Left or "Right" mistakes. If this principle is contravened--for example, if we lay one-sided emphasis only on the development of revolution by stage to the neglect of uninterrupted revolution, see only the aspect that the bourgeois right is permitted to exist but attach no importance to the aspect that it must be restricted, and even extend and strengthen it, this would cause the new bourgeois to emerge faster and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. On the other hand, if we lay one-sided emphasis on uninterrupted revolution to the neglect of the development of revolution by stages, see only the aspect that the bourgeois right must be restricted but not the aspect that it must still be permitted to exist, and even dream of abolishing it in one morning, this is likewise also not to the interest of developing and strengthening socialism or restricting and opposing capitalism, in other words, not to the interest of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Since Liberation, one of the tactics employed by the chieftains of the opportunist line like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao to interfere with and sabotage Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was to create confusion on the question of bourgeois right or to oppose the unity of the theory of uninterrupted revolution and the theory of the development of revolution by stages. They wildly advocated "consolidating the new democratic order," "san-tzu-i-pao," "four freedoms" and "putting bonus in command," frenziedly extended the bourgeois right and opposed continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. At times, they also put forth some "Leftist" slogans clamoring for the immediate abolition of commodity production and money, and whipped up a strong "communist" wind in a vain attempt to confound the different stages of development of the revolution. All this fully shows that whether to adhere to or oppose the Marxist unity of the theory of uninterrupted revolution and the theory of the development of revolution by stages is an important aspect of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

In the history of our Party, there has been most valuable experience in the adoption of policies for the utilization and restriction of some capitalist things. The policy toward private capitalism in town and country advanced by Chairman Mao in his "Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the CCP" on the eve of nationwide Liberation is a brilliant example. This article tells us that private capitalism in town and country must be restricted in scope of activity by tax policy, market pricing and labor conditions, and should not be allowed to get out of hand. If it is thought that we should not restrict capitalism at present, then it is the "Right" opportunist view. But at the same time, for a period after the victory of the revolution, a portion of private capitalism in town and country favorable to the national economy and the livelihood of the people also should still be properly utilized and allowed to exist for the time being. This was not only unavoidable at the time, but also an economic necessity. If we advocate too great or too rigid a restriction on private capital or think that it actually can be quickly eradicated, then we are also unrealistic, for that is the "Left" opportunist or adventurist view.

After Liberation, it was precisely under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line that our Party had victoriously completed the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce. Today, under the new historical condition, the conscientious comprehension of these brilliant ideas of Chairman Mao's is also most essential to our proper study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and adopting a correct attitude toward the bourgeois right.

In the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" Marx and Engels pointed out, "The Communists fight for the attainment of the immediate aims, for the enforcement of the momentary interests of the working class; but in the movement of the present, they also represent and take care of the future of that movement." This is precisely the view of our Party on the restriction of bourgeois right. It not only represents the long-term interests of the proletariat, but also reflects the concrete condition of the present and embodies unity of the theory of uninterrupted revolution and the theory of the development of revolution by stages. This kind of unity is expressed on the one hand in our persistence in criticizing of the idea of bourgeois right, abolishing the concept of bourgeois right and guiding people to rise above the narrow view of bourgeois right. On the other hand, we must persist in implementing the present system and policies of the Party and the state.

The present system and policies laid down by the Party and the state have been drawn up in accordance with the basic line of the Party and the concrete conditions of the present, and they not only have reflected the current historical reality in our country but also embodied the restriction of the bourgeois right. Only in this way can we gradually whittle away and eventually abolish the material and spiritual conditions created by the bourgeois right. The view that sets the implementation of policies and the restriction of the bourgeois right against each other is incorrect, and the view that emphasis on the policies of the present stage would slow down the pace for achieving communism is also without foundation.

Lenin had pointed out, "Strictly differentiating between the stages that are essentially different, soberly examining the conditions under which they manifest themselves, does not at all mean indefinitely postponing one's ultimate aim, or slowing down one's progress in advance. On the contrary, it is for the purpose of accelerating the advance and of achieving the ultimate aim as quickly and securely as possible." ("Collected Works of Lenin", Vol. VIII, p. 6) Under the guidance of the basic line of the Party, so long as we closely link up the implementation of policies with the restriction of the bourgeois right and organically integrate the immediate interests of the proletariat with the ultimate aim of the revolution, we certainly can accelerate the tempo of socialist revolution and construction and make effective effort for ultimately achieving our great ideal--communism.

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WOMEN CADRES

Large Numbers of Women Workers Become Cadres in Liaoning

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 4, 1975)

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, tens of thousands of women workers in liaoning province, one of china's heavy industrial bases, have taken up leading posts in mines and factories, on provincial, municipal and county revolutionary committees or in people's organizations.

these women cadres are advanced elements who have come to the fore in the course of political struggles and struggles for production in different periods.

before liberation, women were employed on in textile, food and a few other industries. exploited and oppressed, they were at the lowest rung of the social ladder.

since the founding of new china, women are playing an increasing role in all spheres of social activities in keeping with the development of socialism. women now make up one-third of the total work force in the province. they are not only working in light industries but an increasing number of them are taking up important jobs in the heavy and building industries and the railway, harbour and aviation departments which barred the employment of women in the old days. this is especially true after the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. criticism of such notions typical of the ideologies of the decadent classes advocated by liu shao-chi and lin piao as "men are superior to women" and "lack of talent is a virtue in women" has smashed these spiritual shackles and further emancipated women politically, ideologically and economically. like their men comrades, they are fighting energetically on every front in socialist revolution and construction and are tempering themselves in various concrete struggles.

in shenyang, the provincial capital, 250,000 of the 600,000 workers are women. over 3,000 have become cadres since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. one of their outstanding representatives is wei feng-ying, a machinist in a big factory. she was promoted engineer back in the 50's in recognition of her active participation in technical innovations and important contributions to socialist construction. during the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius she received warm praises and support from the people because of the exemplary role

she played as a communist party member. she was elected vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee in 1968 and member of the central committee of the chinese communist party at its ninth and tenth national congresses.

twentyseven-year-old yu hsiu-hua, who comes from a poor peasant family, was recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants to work in the anshan iron and steel company after finishing junior middle school. she repeatedly requested the party committee to let her serve as a miner. she said: "no woman was ever allowed to work in the mine which was regarded as an exclusive job for men. i am determined to break this rule and contribute my efforts to the development of mining." after her request was accepted by the party organization, she studied marxist-leninist theory and learned production skills diligently and finally mastered the ropes after a period of hard training with the help of her men comrades. on the strength of her outstanding records in political movements and production, she was elected vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the iron mine under the anshan iron and steel company in 1974. though a leading member, she continues to join the miners in study and productive labour. thanks to the efforts of yu hsiu-hua and other workers under the leadership of the party committee, this mine has become an advanced unit.

many women, with limited schooling and never in the spotlight before, have become outstanding leading cadres in the course of struggle. ten years ago, 27 housewives led by chung feng-mei, chairman of a neighbourhood committee in penhsi county, revived a long abandoned clay mine by indigenous methods. it now produces 10,000 tons of clay a year. displaying the spirit of self-reliance, they have in the past few years expanded the mine, mechanized the work processes and increased the number of workers to 250. apart from meeting the needs of factories at home, they have a small amount to spare for export. chung feng-mei has enhanced her ability through revolutionary struggles and is now chairman of the revolutionary committee of this mine. the workers have been praised for their spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle by their colleagues throughout the metallurgical industry.

the party committees of factories and mines in liaoning province also pay attention to training technicians from among women workers. since 1970, over 2,000 women workers have been sent to study in technical institutions, schools and short term training courses. a large number have been sent to train in factories and research units with up-to-date facilities.

pan yu-fang, a woman worker at the fushun safety apparatus factory, was promoted to be a technician

after studying in a coal mining school. cooperating with other workers, she succeeded in improving a gas detecting meter. the factory party committee later sent her on a study tour of kailuan, huainan and yangchuan coal mines where she learned the miners' experience in dealing with gas. with knowledge and experience growing steadily, she has been put in charge of technical work in the factory. recently, at the request of the coal industry publishing house, she has written a 60,000-word pamphlet on "the principles and maintenance of gas detecting meter" which has received favourable comments.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Barefoot Doctors in Hsiyang Persist in Physical Labor

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jul. 4, 1975)

large numbers of barefoot doctors in hsiyang county, shansi province, have retained the fine qualities of the working people by taking an active part in collective productive labour, serving as both peasants and medical workers at the same time.

barefoot doctors in hsiyang county have grown in numbers since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. there are now over 600 of them in the 411 production brigades under the 20 people's communes. they are active all the year round in the fields or at sites of farmland improvement projects, joining physical labour while offering medical and preventive care to the masses. last year, the barefoot doctors in the county worked an average of 253 days in the fields, many up to 300 days.

their credo is: "no one can have the honour of being a barefoot doctor or do the job well without participating in physical labour." their regular participation in collective productive labour is in itself a repudiation of the traditional ideas of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes which look down upon labour and the labouring people.

chao ken-feng, a barefoot doctor in the nannao production brigade of the tachai people's commune, has worked alongside the commune members in the fields or at the building sites over the past eight years. in addition to doing 300 days of farm work a year, chao ken-feng often made rounds of peasant homes at

lunch time or in the evening to administer treatment or advise on preventive care.

the county party committee and party organizations at all levels encourage the barefoot doctors to persevere in physical labour and stay among the masses for ever. party branch committees of production brigades regularly ask poor and lower-middle peasants to comment on the performance of their barefoot doctors. the poor and lower-middle peasants' administrative committees also canvass the commune members on how to help their barefoot doctors. the barefoot doctors themselves are called on to sum up their work at year-end in the light of their own consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, attitude to work and participation in physical labour and make reports to their commune, brigade and the poor and lower-middle peasants in their unit and listen to their suggestions.

in the past few years, 78 of the 600 barefoot doctors in the county have been admitted into the communist party and 212 others into the communist youth league.

FISHERIES

More Fishermen-technicians on Choushan Islands

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jul. 4, 1975)

the choushan islands, one of china's major fishing grounds, have trained more than 8,000 machine operators and maintenance workers from among fishermen. at present, all the 228 fishing production brigades on the islands have their own enginemen. half of the brigades can do major overhauls of their fishing boats themselves.

the choushan islands lie south of the estuary of the yangtze river. before liberation there were no motorized junks but several thousand dilapidated wooden smacks. when fishermen were out fishing at sea, their lives were insecure and their catches meager. now the 77 people's communes on the islands have more than 3,000 motorized junks and fishing vessels purchased with their own funds. their operating area has extended from near sea to distant waters. ocean fishing is basically mechanized. the islands' catch of fish has increased a dozenfold compared with that in early post-liberation period.

when motorized junks were first introduced in the area, nobody knew how to sail them. the local aquatic

products department got experienced workers and technicians from a machinery plant to run a class to train fishermen in operation and maintenance skills by the method of combining teaching with practical work.

after a short period of training, the students returned to their brigades to serve as enginemen and at the same time helped other fishermen to learn the skills.

many fishermen of the luchiashih fishing brigade had never seen a diesel engine until the first batch of motorized junks arrived. two dozen people were soon able to use and maintain mechanical fishing equipment after studying at the training class or in factories. they then passed the technical know-how on to others. the brigade now has 75 enginemen and 34 lathe turners, planer operators, forging machine operators and electricians. a machinery shop, set up in 1970, repairs machinery of the brigade as well as from other brigades.

more than 70 fishing brigades on the islands have set up fishing machinery shops by their own strength. many of them can do a wide variety of jobs and thus cut the time for boat repairs.

SUGARBEET

Sugar Beet Acclimatized in Southern China

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jul. 4, 1975)

_____ sugar beet has been grown in southern china as an important measure for increasing the national sugar output.

the crop used to be grown in cold northern areas only. doing away with superstitions and emancipating their minds, rural cadres and commune members in the yellow river basin planted it on alkaline land with good results during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

to extend its cultivation further south, the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences has conducted experiments in cooperation with scientific research units in fukien, szechwan, kwangsi, kwangtung, chekiang, kiangsi, hunan and hupeh since winter 1971. the crop was grown south of the yangtze river on winter fallow land and interplanted with sugarcane or fruit trees, and success was achieved on the coast, the plains and the plateaus alike. per-hectare yield ranged between 22.5 and 52.5 tons, and the crop showed a sugar content of 14-17 percent.

to sum up the experience, the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences recently called a meeting in changping county, fukien province, which pointed out that much more could be done to cultivate sugar beet in southern china to raise land-utilization rate, increase multiple-cropping index and resolve the contradiction arising from the need to use farmland for both grain and sugar production.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

the albanian government economic delegation with adil carcani, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers, as leader and petro dode, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and chairman of the state planning commission, as deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

it was given a warm send-off at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, wang chen, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier, and leading members of government departments concerned, including li chiang, fang yi, ho ying, yuan pao-hua, chen chieh and han tsung-cheng.

present were also albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and mrs. shtylla, and minister-counsellor musin kroi and other comrades of the albanian embassy here.

CHINA AND CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Independence of Cape Verde Islands

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

premier chou en-lai sent a message to aristides pereira, general secretary of the african party for the independence of guinea and cape verde, today, warmly greeting the proclamation of the independence of the cape verde islands. the message reads:

his excellency aristides pereira,
general secretary of the african party for the independence of guinea and cape verde,

praia, the cape verde islands,

on the occasion of the proclamation of the independence of the cape verde islands, i wish to extend, on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, our warm congratulations to your excellency and, through you, to the government and people of the republic of cape verde.

the independence of the cape verde islands is a major victory won by the people of cape verde and guinea-bissau after waging a protracted and valiant struggle under the leadership of the african party for the independence of guinea and cape verde, and it marks another new achievement of the united struggle of the african people. as always, the chinese government and people will firmly support the cape verde government and people in their just struggle.

may the people of cape verde win new successes in eliminating the forces of colonialism and building their country.

may the friendship between the peoples of china and cape verde grow daily.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china
peking, july 4, 1975

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Dahomeyan Football Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

the chinese football association gave a reception here at noon today in honour of a visiting football delegation from the republic of dahomey led by kpossou comlan roger.

present at the reception were chung shih-tung, leading member of the all-china sports federation, li feng-lou, leading member of the chinese football association, as well as chinese football players.

among the guests were charge d'affaires ad interim of the dahomeyan embassy here laleye antoine and his wife.

the reception was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. in their speeches, li feng-lou and kpossou wished that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and dahomey would be developed constantly.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Cairo, Jul. 3, 1975)

egyptian prime minister mamdouh salem received chinese ambassador to egypt chang tung today.

they had a friendly conversation.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Peking Reception in Honor of Ethiopian Track and Field Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

the chinese track and field association gave a reception here this evening in honour of an ethiopian track and field team led by getahun mariam now on a friendly visit to china.

present were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, ni chih-chin, president of the chinese track and field association, and chinese athletes.

among the guests were mulugeta estephanos, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ethiopian embassy here, and his wife.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. in their speeches, ni chih-chin and getahun mariam toasted to the increasing sports exchanges between china and ethiopia and the developing friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

the visitors arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and Guinea-Bissau Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs Victor Saude Maria Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese foreign minister, and victor saude maria, leader of the government delegation of the republic of guinea-bissau and commissioner of state for foreign affairs, held talks here this morning.

taking part in the talks on the guinea-bissau side were joao da costa, commissioner of state for health and social affairs; samba lamine mane, commissioner of state for agriculture and husbandry; and toure boubacar, director of the department of international organizations of the commission of state for foreign affairs; as well as eduardo fernandes and maria tereza libeiro.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were li ke, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; and leading members of departments concerned cheng fei, hsueh kung-cho, lo hsu, liu hua, hsueh na, chin feng-chu, chu ching-teh and lin po-ching.

Chinese Foreign Minister Gives Banquet in Honor of Guinea-Bissau Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all members of the government delegation of the republic of guinea-bissau led by victor saude maria, commissioner of state for foreign affairs.

present were li ke, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; chiang hui-lien, vice-minister of public health; and wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

chiao kuan-hua and victor saude maria spoke at the banquet permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

chiao kuan-hua said: the republic of guinea-bissau is a new country born in the flames of protracted armed struggle. the industrious and valiant people of

guinea-bissau fought the portuguese colonialists in long and heroic struggle against the colonial rule and for national independence and liberation.

the victorious development of the armed struggle by the people of guinea-bissau and other portuguese colonies has accelerated the downfall of the portuguese fascist rule, he said.

the foreign minister said: i must make a special mention here that cape verde will proclaim its independence tomorrow. this is yet another new victory for the people of cape verde, guinea-bissau and africa at large in their united struggle against imperialism and colonialism. herewith, we extend our warm greetings to the people of cape verde and guinea-bissau and the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde.

chiao kuan-hua praised the people and government of guinea-bissau, under the leadership of luis cabral, president of the council of state of the republic of guinea-bissau, for having waged unremitting struggle to eliminate, step by step, the colonialist forces, heal the wounds of war, rehabilitate and develop the national economy and consolidate the fruits of victory.

in international affairs, he added, the people and government of guinea-bissau line up in the third world and have made their contributions to the cause of unity against imperialism and colonialism of the people of the world.

the chinese foreign minister spoke highly of the profound, militant friendship forged by the people of china and guinea-bissau in the protracted common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

in his speech, commissioner of state for foreign affairs victor saude maria said: although guinea-bissau is far away from you geographically, our hearts are linked with yours. the chinese people are our esteemed friends. our current visit to china will further strengthen the unity, friendship and relations of cooperation established between our two peoples in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

recalling the armed struggle waged by the people of guinea-bissau against imperialism and colonialism, the commissioner of state for foreign affairs said: the struggle is long and arduous. today we have entered a new militant stage, the reconstruction of our country.

"although we have won liberation, we still have great responsibility for the cause of liberation, because some people under colonialist rule have not yet won liberation and imperialism still has strength and is still staying in africa. we should form a united front and continue our common struggle against imperialism in africa, asia and here," he said.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Vice President Leaves Baghdad for Visit to China

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Jul. 3, 1975)

vice-president taha muhyiddin marouf of the republic of iraq and the iraqi government delegation he is leading left here for peking by special plane this afternoon for an official visit to china at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

he was seen off at the airport by member of the iraqi revolutionary command council and minister of communications saadun ghaidan, other ministers of the iraqi government and chief of the general staff of the iraqi armed forces abdul jabbar shanshal.

also present were chinese ambassador to iraq chao hsing-chih and korean ambassador to iraq kim gyo nam.

vice-president marouf will pay an official visit to the democratic people's republic of korea after his visit to china.

Iraqi Vice President Marouf Arrives in Peking to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

taha muhyiddin marouf, vice-president of the republic of iraq, and the iraqi government delegation he is leading arrived in peking by special plane this morning for an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the distinguished iraqi guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress li ching-chuan, minister of the first ministry of machine building li shui-ching, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee chia ting, as well as several thousand people of the chinese capital.

there exists a long-standing friendship between the chinese and iraqi people. in ancient times, the famous "silk road" which started from china's changan (now sian city) reached the east coast of the mediterranean sea

via iraq and other west asian countries. in recent years, the chinese and iraqi people have forged a profound militant friendship through mutual support and encouragement in revolutionary struggles.

peking airport today flew the national flags of iraq and china. colourful banners fluttered in the breeze over the main streets in the city proper. huge streamers trailed down from tall buildings, inscribed with "a warm welcome to vice-president marouf exclamation" "firm support to the iraqi people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "firm support to the arab and palestinian peoples in their just struggle exclamation" "long live the friendship between the chinese and iraqi people exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the third world exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the whole world exclamation"

vice-president marouf and other distinguished iraqi guests alighted from the plane at 9:40 a.m. vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and n.p.c. vice-chairman li ching-chuan warmly shook hands with them and extended a warm welcome to them. a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of iraq and china. accompanied by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-president marouf reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when the distinguished iraqi guests went round to meet the welcomers, the airport became a scene of jubilation as vivacious youngsters performed colourful dances amid cheers and the roll of drums.

iraqi ambassador to china falih a.r. al-samarrai, diplomatic envoys of arab countries and a number of other countries to china were present.

Composition of Iraqi Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

following is the composition of the government delegation of the republic of iraq:

leader of the delegation is taha muhyiddin marouf, vice-president of the republic of iraq.

official members of the delegation are:

hikmat al-azzawi, minister of economy;

mohammd sabri al-hadithi, under-secretary of the ministry for foreign affairs;

falih a.r. al-samarrai, iraqi ambassador to china;

abdul wadoud al-shaikhly, ambassador and director-general of protocol of the ministry for foreign affairs;

majid adham, director-general of the follow-up committee for oil affairs and the implementation of agreements;

dr. sadoun abdul aziz al-qassab, director-general of planning and follow-up of the ministry of industry;

redha said marouf, director-general of field crops of the ministry of agriculture and agrarian reform;

taha al-daoud, director-general of the economic department of the ministry for foreign affairs;

hani amin sheriff, director-general for roads and bridges of the ministry of works and housing; and

technical advisers to the delegation and members of the accompanying group.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyiddin Marouf Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, and taha muhyiddin marouf, vice-president of the republic of iraq and leader of the iraqi government delegation, held talks here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the iraqi side were official members of the delegation hikmat al-azzawi, mohammd sabri al-hadithi, ambassador falih a. r. al-samarrai, abdul wadoud al-shaikhly, majid adham, dr. sadoun abdul aziz al-qassab, redha said marouf, taha al-daoud and hani amin sheriff, as well as some of the technical advisers to the delegation and members of the accompanying group.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were ho ying, chen mu-hua, hsiao peng, chang keng-ho, cheng yuan-hsing, kao chien-chung and li liu-ken.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Vice President Taha Muhyiddin Marouf and Other Distinguished Iraqi Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met in hospital here this afternoon with vice-president taha muhyiddin marouf of the republic of iraq and members of the iraqi government delegation he is leading. they include hikmat al-azzawi, minister of economy; mohammd sabri al-hadithi, under-secretary of the ministry for foreign affairs; fatih a.r. al-samarrai, iraqi ambassador to china; and abdul wadoud al-shaikhly, ambassador and director-general of protocol of the ministry for foreign affairs.

present on the occasion were chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-foreign minister ho ying and deputy departmental directors cheng yuan-hsing and kao chien-chung.

Chu Teh, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Ching-chuan Meet Vice President Taha Muhyiddin Marouf and Iraqi Government Delegation Led by Him

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, and li ching-chuan, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, met here this evening with vice-president taha muhyiddin marouf of the republic of iraq and all members of the iraqi government delegation he is leading. they were photographed together.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Gives Grand Banquet Warmly Welcoming Vice President Taha Muhyiddin Marouf and Iraqi Government Delegation Led by Him

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping gave a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome vice-president taha muhyiddin marouf of the republic of iraq and all members of the iraqi government delegation he is leading.

present were li ching-chuan, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building; wang hai-jung and ho ying, vice-ministers of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen a-ta and hsieh ching-yi, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; and leading members of other departments concerned sun hsiao-feng, chen wei-chi, ma yao-chi, chien hsin-chung, yen chih-hsiang, chia ting, mu ching, li che-fu, pan fei, wang shou-hsiang, pan yung-ti and tien wen-hui.

the national flags of the republic of iraq and the people's republic of china were hung side by side in the banquet hall. vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-president marouf spoke at the banquet. (texts of their speeches released separately.)

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of iraq and china. the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. in the course of the banquet, the band played chinese and iraqi music.

among the guests were iraqi ambassador to china falih a.r. al-samarrai and officials of iraqi embassy in peking, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

(NCNA-English · Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

following is the full text of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping's speech at the banquet he gave in honour of vice-president of the republic iraq taha muhyiddin marouf here this evening:

your excellency respected vice-president taha muhyiddin marouf,

distinguished guests from iraq,

friends and comrades,

we are very glad that the iraqi government delegation led by his excellency vice-president taha muhyiddin marouf has come upon invitation to china on an official visit, bringing with it the iraqi people's profound friendship for the chinese people. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i wish to express our warm welcome to his excellency vice-president marouf and all the other distinguished guests from iraq.

iraq has a long history and a magnificent culture. the iraqi people are a great people with a glorious tradition of combating imperialism. in ancient times, they created the splendid culture of the basin of the tigris and euphrates, making a valuable contribution to human civilization. in modern times, they waged a valiant, unremitting and protracted struggle against colonialist and imperialist aggression. the chinese people have always held the iraqi people in sincere regard and high esteem for their revolutionary heroism of defying tyranny and daring to fight. we are happy to see that, under the leadership of president ahmed hassan al-bakr, the iraqi government and people have in recent years steadily achieved new successes in safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence and building their country. in international affairs, iraq has persisted in combating imperialism and colonialism, supported the national liberation mevements in asia and africa and the arab-palestinian people's just struggle against israeli zionist aggression and rendered active aid in the october war in the middle east, thus making a useful contribution to the united struggle of the third world countries and people against imperialism. we heartily rejoice at your achievements and wish you new victories as you advance along the road of independence.

distinguished iraqi guests, you come from the gulf area and the great arab world, which has a glorious history. at present, the situation in the gulf area is most encouraging, as is that throughout the world. the increasingly fierce contention between the superpowers and their expansion have aroused the peoples in this area to vigorous resistance and struggle and prompted them to closer unity; a new upsurge in the struggle against superpower interference, control, aggression and contention is emerging. at present, the peoples in this area are increasingly awakening and rising in hatred against the common enemies, and the countries there are strengthening their unity and fighting on a common front. they strongly demand the removal of big-power forces from this area and have called, one after another, for joint defence of the security of the area by the countries there. this just call is winning ever wider sympathy and support. the chinese government and people support this call resolutely. we are convinced that iraq and the other gulf countries and their peoples will certainly win greater victories in their just struggle to safeguard their state sovereignty and national independence.

it is especially gratifying that iraq and iran, after consultations on an equal footing, recently signed a treaty, resolving satisfactorily a dispute left over by history. this is a very good thing, and we extend our congratulations. facts prove again and again that there is no fundamental conflict of interests or insolu-

ble dispute between the third world countries who have common interests and fighting tasks, and that, because of these common interests, they have every reason to unite and no reason whatsoever for mutual estrangement. their temporary differences can very well be settled by themselves in a reasonable way and in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, without outside interference. unity is strength. the close unity of the third world countries is most feared by the superpowers, who will not give up easily, but will surely continue to sow discord and try to disrupt it. we should be fully on guard against this.

in the middle east, the struggle of the people against imperialism and hegemonism is developing in depth following the valiant war of resistance waged by the arab and palestinian peoples in october 1973 and the use of the oil weapon, which dealt heavy blows at israeli zionism and superpower hegemonism. but the superpowers definitely will never halt or give up their aggression and contention in this region. they seek to restore the "no war, no peace" stalemate in the middle east, with each aiming at expanding its own forces and influence. we feel certain that the peoples of the arab countries and palestine, who have a long tradition of anti-imperialist struggle, will frustrate all devilish manoeuvres of the superpowers and recover their lost territories and national rights so long as they strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the just struggle of the arab and palestinian peoples.

the chinese and iraqi peoples have always been friendly to each other. the traditional friendship between our two countries dates far back in history. over long centuries, people of our two countries, crossing the mountains and sailing the seas, carried on frequent contacts and close economic and cultural interflow over land and sea. today, both our countries are developing countries belonging to the third world and face the common tasks of safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence and building our countries. the identity of fighting tasks has opened up very broad prospects for the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have developed steadily with increasing contacts and ever deepening mutual understanding. we believe that his excellency vice-president marouf's current visit to china will surely make a new contribution to the friendly relations between china and iraq.

we wish success to the visit of our distinguished guests.

now i propose a toast

to the development of the friendship between the chinese and iraqi peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to the victory of the arab and palestinian peoples' struggle against aggression,

to the victory of the cause of unity of the third world countries and people against imperialism,

to the health of his excellency president ahmed hassan al-bakr,

to the health of his excellency vice-president taha muhyiddin marouf,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from iraq,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades exclamation

Vice President Taha Muhyiddin Marouf's Reply Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

following is the full text of vice-president of the republic of iraq taha muhyiddin marouf's reply speech at the banquet given in his honour by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping here this evening:

dear comrade teng hsiao-ping,

dear comrades,

ladies and gentlemen,

it was a source of great happiness for me and for my comrades the members of the iraqi delegation to hear the kind and warm words of welcome of comrade teng hsiao-ping which are expressive of the sentiments of affection and friendship with which we were received by the friendly chinese people ever since our arrival at your great country.

our vast planet has become small indeed and, thanks to the unflinching will of man, his incandescent intellect,

and his unparalleled creativeness, all barriers which had over long centuries separated between the peoples, their cultures and their common aspirations and yearnings, have been done away with. it is a significant fact indeed that our two peoples were able, at a time when communication among the peoples were meagre and inconsequential, to build between themselves close ties and relations which may be best described as ingenious and creative relations of cultural interaction.

the civilization of this century, which is characterized by advanced and fast-moving technology, is being applied today in two completely different, and i may say, conflicting ways in terms of methods and aims. while the intellect and inventiveness of man are utilized during the last quarter of the twentieth century to achieve a social and cultural breakthrough for mankind within the progressive part of the world, the entire creativeness of the human mind is harnessed to destroy the civilization of man by the imperialist circles, and man's very existence, security and tranquillity are put in grave jeopardy. vis-a-vis these two diametrically opposed applications, our two countries occupy one and the same position. our people is following with keen interest the gigantic achievement scored within chinese society. you are doubtless acquainted, to the same extent, with the path traversed by our people in the achievement of social and economic progress and in pursuing its fearless struggle against imperialism and zionism.

the attainment by more than 800 million chinese men and women of such advanced position in the realm of social progress indeed evokes the interest of humanity at large, and evokes in particular the interest of the countries of the third world, to which we belong. this fact presents the question of the triumph of the will of the peoples in their struggle for liberation and social progress as an imperative historical logic of the movement of human history, just as the decisive victory by our people in iraq against the oil monopolies, thanks to its unremitting struggle under the leadership of the arab baath socialist party, was an inspiring event for the countries of the third world and for the peoples of the world at large.

dear comrade teng hsiao-ping,

esteemed comrades,

we are also happy that in visiting your great country we find ourselves so close to a part of the world which has served over long years and is still serving as a model of valiant and tireless struggle against aggression and foreign intervention. the peoples of indo-china have broken the backbone of imperialism.

the will of the peoples of vietnam and cambodia, in their legitimate struggle for their sovereignty and freedom, has triumphed. but the imperialists fail to learn the lessons of history. up to this day, those self-same imperialist circles insist on the continued stationing of their aggressive forces in south korea under pretexts which convince no one. we have time and again emphasized that the proposals put forward by the democratic people's republic of korea serve as a good basis for the reunification of the two parts of korea. the imperialists bear exclusively the responsibility of hindering the south korean people from its exercise of the right to self-determination without any foreign interference.

in our arab homeland, the hot-bed of tension is liable to explosion at any moment, due to the illegitimate existence of an alien entity which was imposed on the arab people and the peoples of the area, and on the palestinian arab people itself, after a series of imperialist conspiracies and aggressive wars. because imperialism and zionism are two faces of one coin, the same methods practised by imperialism on the peoples of indo-china are now being practised in the arab region.

the transformation of the zionist entity into an arsenal of destructive weapons, the attempts to strengthen through settlements the zionist existence on the territory of palestine -- all these liquidationist policies will meet the same fate met by the u.s. imperialist schemings in indo-china.

esteemed comrade teng hsiao-ping,

dear comrades,

the policy of the government of the republic of iraq in international relations is based on mutual respect and on joint, equal cooperation. it believes that it is within the actual ability of the countries of the third world and the non-aligned movement to play an influential role in international life, which they have actually done. iraq has invariably sought to consolidate relations among those countries and promote solidarity with them. with regard to our neighbour, iran, thanks to our common good-will, a final and immutable solution has been arrived at to the problems which had disturbed relations with iran over a long period.

allow me, comrade, to reiterate my thanks and those of the members of the iraqi delegation for the warm reception accorded to us.

allow me to propose a toast to the health of chairman mao tsetung, to your health, dear comrade, to the iraq-chinese friendship, and to the health of all friends present here.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Tientsin Football Team Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

a 30-member tientsin football team led by pai hua, director of the tientsin municipal physical culture and sports committee, left here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of tatsuo miyazaki, mayor of kobe city, japan.

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese Friendship Delegation from Okinawa Prefecture

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of an all-circle friendship delegation from okinawa prefecture, japan. delegation leader is yuchoku higa.

chang yu, leading member of a chinese department concerned, was present.

the delegation arrived in peking on july 2. it will shortly leave peking to visit tachai, shihchiachuang, chengchow and shanghai.

Chinese Environmental Protection Survey Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 4, 1975)

the chinese environmental protection survey delegation left here for home today, concluding its visit to japan. the delegation is led by chu ke-ping, leading member of the office of the environmental protection leading group under the state council, with mang chih-yuan, chief of the environmental protection office of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, as his deputy.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were officials from the japanese environment agency, foreign ministry

and international trade and industry ministry as well as some japanese friends.

the chinese delegation arrived here on june 3. it visited many japanese cities including tokyo, osaka, kyoto, nara, hiroshima, kashima, kurashiki and yokkaichi.

Wang Yeh-chiu Meets and Fetes Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, this evening met and feted jiro enjoji, president of the nihon keizai, the japan economic journal; norio shirato, secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; and miyata kunio, director of the administrative ministry of culture under the japan economic journal.

present on the occasion were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and wu chung-chao and lin lin.

the japanese friends arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Youth Men's and Women's Basketball Teams Leave for Mexico, Argentina

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

a chinese youth men's basketball team and women's basketball team led by chou chih-tung with yi feng as deputy leader left peking today for a tour of mexico and argentina.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted here this evening adriane cristobal, chairman of the association for philippines-china understanding, current adviser to the philippine president and chairman of the social security system, his wife and two daughters. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the philippine guests arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying Meets Senegalese Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of national defence, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the military delegation of the republic of senegal led by col. idrissa fall, chief of general staff of the armed forces of senegal.

present on the occasion were members of the delegation cdt. landing bessane, cdt. jean gomis, cap. barthelemy faye, cap. ibrahima diouf and lt. mamadou toure, as well as senegalese ambassador to china aly dioum.

present on the occasion were ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and li heng, deputy director of the department of african affairs of the ministry of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Honey on Lips, Murder in Heart

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

the "people's daily" yesterday in an article entitled "honey on lips, murder in heart" exposed the social-imperialist nature of soviet "military aid" to egypt. following are excerpts from the article:

the soviet social-imperialists commit counter-revolutionary acts against the third world countries everyday such as aggression, intervention, control, subversion and bullying, but no mention is ever made of the truth in their speeches and documents, which are always full of things about justice and morality. their "aid" to the third world countries is just like honey on lips and murder in heart.

people cannot be deceived forever. more and more people of the third world have, from their own experiences, seen through the social-imperialist nature of the soviet "aid". in recent years, egyptian government leaders and press have revealed shocking facts about how the soviet union uses its "aid", and especially "military aid" to control egypt and interfere in her internal affairs. these facts present a vivid picture of the ugly features of the soviet revisionists who are accustomed to control and bully other countries by taking advantage of their difficulties.

use arms supply to control egypt

the soviet union began to give "military aid" to egypt in mid 1950s. its arms supply has been intermittent. whether to give or not, when to give or not to give, what to give or not to give, -- all is determined by its wicked designs.

one of the soviet revisionists' pratices is to cut back arms supply at crucial times. on the eve of the 1973 october war when the egyptian people were preparing against aggression, the soviet revisionists delayed time and again the delivery of arms they had promised. towards the end of the war, when israel equipped with large quantities of up-to-date u.s. planes and tanks intruded into the west bank of the suez canal, the soviet revisionists turned down egypt's repeated demands for making up its war losses, thus compelling it to accept a ceasefire. in the 14 months after the october war, egypt did not get any arms replenishment worth mentioning. this is the true story about the much vaunted soviet "powerful" support to egypt during its "most difficult days".

another practice of the soviet revisionists is to control the right to the use of weapons. they gave some weapons, but they did it on condition that these weapons must not be used without their permission. isn't it strange that one pays for the weapons but is not allowed to use them in the fight against aggression? it is as good as buying a heap of scrap iron. in order to secure their control over the weapons they sold, the soviet revisionists have repeatedly refused to sell spare parts and cut the supply of munitions. therefore the soviet arms which costed egypt huge foreign reserve turned out to be a mass of "decorations".

their third practice is to demand high prices to make fabulous profits. the weapons and munitions sold to egypt were very expensive and paid for in cash. but some of the arms are of poor quality. what is more, the soviet revisionists have many times raised the prices to squeeze more money from egypt. it was reported that in less than two years before the october war, the soviet union doubled the prices of their weapons. in the thick of the war, it once again raised the prices apart from demanding cash payment. it is a one-hundred per cent merchant of death.

all the tricks of the soviet revisionists in arms dealings serve their counter-revolutionary aim of putting egypt under their control to intensify their contention for hegemony in the middle east. the arrogant acts of the soviet revisionists have forced egypt to decide to seek weapons from various sources and reject the soviet conditions on the use of weapons which impair her sovereignty.

seek bases, attempt to establish a state within a state

the soviet revisionists have long been casting a covetous eye on the mediterranean ports of egypt and other middle east countries. it was reported that when soviet revisionist chief nikolai podgorny went to cairo soon after the 1967 "june 5 war", he brazenly demanded "the establishment of a shipyard in alexandria" "to be guarded by the russian navy". he further demanded that "the whole area -- the commanding centre, the shipyard and the living quarters for the guards -- be put at the disposal of the russians" and that "the soviet flag be raised in the area". this is a barefaced demand for the cession of a piece of egyptian territory to the soviet union and an attempt to establish a soviet-administered state within a state. the then president of egypt gamal abdel nasser suspended the talks at once because of this, resolutely rejected the soviet demand, and pointed out indignantly, "this is imperialism pure and simple. it means that we provide you with a base."

the soviet revisionists, however, did not give up their predatory design. they repeatedly raised demands for the use and occupation of egyptian bases. they sought the privilege of controlling egyptian airports, namely, "the permanent right to taking off and landing" and "the right to the usage of egyptian airports". when soviet military chiefs grechko and gorshkov went to cairo in 1970, they again demanded "facilities for soviet fleets" in port matruh on the southern coast of the mediterranean and port berenice in the red sea. what did it mean if not for acquiring benefit and privilege by social-imperialism?

dispatch "experts" to play the tyrant in egypt

on july 17, 1972, egyptian president anwar sadat decided to terminate the mission of the soviet experts and advisers in egypt. some 20,000 soviet military experts and advisers had to pack up and leave egypt dejectedly. this decision was a reflection of the firm resolve of the egyptian people to be master of their own destiny.

since the 1967 "june 5 war", the soviet revisionists under the pretext of rebuilding the egyptian armed forces and supporting the egyptian people against israeli aggression, had been sending large numbers of military experts and advisers to various military departments of egypt from the supreme command down to battalions of the regular forces and companies of the special forces. they poked into every nook and corner in an attempt to control and manipulate the military operation planning, training and equipment of the country.

the soviet revisionists racked their brains, stopped at nothing and resorted to all kinds of tricks to achieve their purpose.

the behaviours of the soviet military experts and advisers on egyptian territory fully exposed the true colours of soviet revisionist hegemonism. they interfered in egyptian internal affairs like overlords in accordance with moscow's orders. they demanded all kinds of privileges and behaved like tyrants. they controlled egyptian military facilities and bases and sealed off all these places so strictly that even egyptian officers and their supreme leader were not allowed to enter without permission. they lived luxuriously with their pay in foreign currency acquired by the egyptian people at the cost of their sweat and blood. it was revealed that when they left for home they carried away large amounts of gold and ornaments, refusing inspection by the egyptian customs. all this was a bitter mockery of so-called "selfless" assistance bragged about by the soviet revisionists.

pressing for debt repayment reveals diabolical features of soviet revisionists

in the october middle east war, the egyptian and other arab peoples broke through the control of the superpowers and the state of "no war, no peace", showing their firm will to fight against aggression, regain lost territories and safeguard national independence and sovereignty. but during and after the struggle, the soviet revisionists, besides forcing egypt to accept a "ceasefire" and acting as death merchants and speculators, relentlessly pressed egypt for debt repayment. this was denounced by an egyptian leader who stated, "can you imagine that they (the soviets) asked me for 80 million dollars of interest on loans in the same week when the u.s. congress approved of 2,200 million dollars for israel?"

the egyptian people could hardly believe that at a time when they were seriously threatened by the israeli aggressors, when they had to concentrate on reinforcing national defence and when they encountered economic difficulties, their country had to pay about 400 million dollars of debt and interest to the soviet union. but the fact is that the soviet revisionists tried to send egypt to destruction by pressing for debt repayment at the very moment when she was beset with difficulties.

egypt has exposed another diabolical act of the soviet revisionists. during the year after the october war, egypt managed to repay tens of millions of egyptian pounds to the soviet revisionists and requested a "period of grace" for repayment of the rest of the debts due to economic difficulties. the request was ignored by the soviet revisionists who, moreover, slanderously accused egypt of "imposing conditions upon others". one can see what kind of "reliable allies" they are exclamation they are nothing but downright political scoundrels. the egyptian people have carried out an arduous struggle against israeli aggression for many years, a struggle in which many of their fine sons and daughters have laid down their lives. instead of pressing the fighting egyptian people for repayment of debts, the only reasonable thing to do would be to declare the cancellation of all debts owed to the soviet revisionists.

there are true and false friends. but through practice one can tell the true from the false. in revealing the imperialists who professed sympathy with china during the anti-japanese war, chairman mao said, "such friends can only be classed with li lin-fu, the prime minister in the tang dynasty who was notorious as a man with 'honey on his lips and murder in his heart'." ("selected works of mao tsetung", volume 2, page 335.)

the soviet social-imperialists of today pretend to be sympathetic towards the egyptian and other third world peoples, but in fact they are false friends with "honey on their lips and murder in their hearts"; they are counter-revolutionary double-dealers more dangerous than known enemies.

Guilty Conscience

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

the "people's daily" today carried a signed article entitled "guilty conscience". following are the excerpts:

lately, the soviet revisionists take an unusual interests in southeast asia.

putting on a posture of unpartiality and concern over the destiny of southeast asian countries, "izvestia", mouthpiece of soviet revisionism, has time and again explained that the soviet revisionists have no intention to "fill the vacuum" in southeast asia.

it is crystal-clear that the soviet revisionists have been making painstaking efforts to wedge themselves into southeast asia, but they declare instead that they do not want to "fill the vacuum" there, like a thief who buried the money he had stolen and put a notice saying "the missing treasure is not buried here". this clumsy performance can only help reveal their guilty conscience.

the southeast asian region belongs to the southeast asian people who will never recognize any vacuum in their own region or allow anyone to come to "fill the vacuum". it is precisely the soviet revisionists who, taking advantage of the u.s. imperialists' defeat in indochina and redeployment of strategy, are trying in every way to squeeze into southeast asia to "fill" the so-called "vacuum".

casting a covetous eye on southeast asia, the soviet revisionists long to swallow it at a gulp. what is more ludicrous is the fact that they shamelessly style themselves as "protector" of southeast asia, saying that no one is allowed to lure the "developing countries in southeast asia away" from this "natural ally". their hypocricy is really nauseating.

if they consider that the southeast asian people can easily be deceived, they have miscalculated and racked

their brains in vain. the southeast asian people are resolved to defend independence and state sovereignty and have plenty of experience in struggle against imperialism and colonialism. through their experience in protracted struggles, the southeast asian people know that imperialist aggressors are imperialists no matter how they disguise themselves. now, they are more clearly aware of the threat posed by the two superpowers, particularly of the deceitfulness of and danger from the soviet social-imperialists who have honey on their lips and murder in their hearts. a thai diplomat pointed out recently: "thailand is confronted with the threat of the soviet expansionist forces." the philippine press said that the soviet union "is trying to take the place of the united states to dominate asia". these remarks show that the southeast asian people are determined to guard against the tiger at the back-door while repelling the wolf at the front gate.

the southasian people have won great victories in struggles against imperialism and hegemonism. they are heightening their vigilance, strengthening their unity and waging more vigorous struggles to defend their independence and sovereignty and safeguard peace and security in southeast asia. the soviet social-imperialist attempt to have the southeast asian countries open the door for soviet expansion and infiltration can only end in failure.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Minister Chien Cheng-ying Fetes Delegation of Ministry of Irrigation, Power and Highways from Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

chien cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a delegation of the sri lanka ministry of irrigation, power and highways led by minister maithripala senanayake.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife were among the guests.

present were chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and power; and leading members of departments concerned lu ping, wang hsiao-yun, chen mao and yang ting-yuan.

minister chien cheng-ying and minister maithripala sananayake proposed toasts to the constant strengthening and development of friendship and cooperation between the people and water conservancy workers of china and sri lanka.

the delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday evening for a friendly visit to china on invitation. it was greeted at the airport by minister chien cheng-ying and ambassador r.l.a.i. karannagoda.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj Arrives in Kunming

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jul. 4, 1975)

prime minister kukrit pramoj of the kingdom of thailand and the distinguished thai guests in his party arrived here from shanghai by special plane this morning in the company of vice-premier hua kuo-feng and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

the honoured guests from thailand were accorded a warm welcome at the airport by chou hsing, chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee; liu ming-hui, hsu hsueh-hui and tuan pao-chen, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; cha yu-sheng, deputy commander of the kunming units of the chinese people's liberation army; kuo shao-chuan, chairman of the kunming city revolutionary committee, and well over 2,000 local inhabitants.

the main streets in the city were bedecked with colourful bunting and tall buildings displayed huge streamers carrying slogans of welcome. the national flags of china and thailand were flown over kunming airport.

prime minister kukrit pramoj's special plane touched down into a fanfare of music, drumming and gonging as gaily dressed people of tai, chingpo, wa and other nationalities in china waved bouquets and performed dances. chairman chou hsing shook hands warmly with prime minister kukrit pramoj, foreign minister chaitichai choonhavan and other arrivals and showed them around to meet the welcomers.

upon their departure from shanghai, prime minister kukrit pramoj and his party were seen off at the airport by vice-chairmen ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu of the municipal revolutionary committee.

Thai Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj Visits Kunming

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jul. 4, 1975)

mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj, prime minister of thailand and other distinguished thai guests were honoured at a banquet given by chairman chou hsing of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee this evening.

present at the banquet were vice-premier hua kuo-feng, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee.

in his toast at the banquet, chou hsing said: the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries during the visit of prime minister kukrit pramoj to china fully embodied the common aspirations of the chinese and thailand people. the people of various nationalities of yunnan province, like the people in other parts of china, warmly congratulate this. "in history, the people of the province and the thai people had had close intercourse. we treasure the traditional friendship between our two peoples. the chinese and thai people will live in friendship for generations to come," chou hsing said.

in his toast, prime minister kukrit pramoj said: "we are very glad to have been warmly received by chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai and the chinese people." recalling the long history of friendly exchanges between the chinese and thai people, the prime minister said: "our visit to kunming today has made us feel all the more the profound friendship that exists between the thai and chinese people."

after the banquet, the distinguished thai guests attended a theatrical performance at which song and dance items of tai, pai, wa and other minority nationalities were presented by artistes of the province.

prime minister kukrit pramoj and other distinguished thai guests today visited the provincial museum and the provincial botanical research institute. chatichai choonhavan, minister of foreign affairs, and others visited the scenic stone forest, a place of historical interest in the province.

Thai Papers Hail Normalization of Relations between Thailand and China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

the normalization of relations between thailand and china is warmly welcomed by the thai press, according to a report from bangkok.

the "bangkok post" says in an editorial on july 2 that "thailand and the people's republic of china are now officially friends" after the joint communique was issued. "we have now to look to the future, nurturing this revived amity between the thai and chinese peoples."

the editorial states: "we will not allow any major power to dominate or influence us in any way. this goes for both the soviet union and the united states." "both our countries will uphold these five principles in both the letter and the spirit. then, there will surely be not only close friendship and cooperation between our two countries but also peace and understanding in asia," it says.

the "thai rath" says in an editorial yesterday that the first official visit to china by the thai prime minister "has opened a new page in the history of thai-chinese relations. it is a fruit of victory which is a result of the common efforts of the two peoples."

the normalization of relations between thailand and china, the editorial adds, "reflects the long-cherished desire of the two peoples and will benefit both of them."

the "sian rath" says in an editorial on july 2, the thai people hope the thai prime minister's visit to china "will make a good start to lead the thai and chinese peoples into becoming good friends, and they wish this friendship develop and consolidate steadily."

"tong hua yid pao" says in a commentary on july 1: both thailand and china belong to the third world. the two peoples are brothers to each other and a traditional friendship of long-standing has existed between them. both countries face the threat of hegemonism. therefore it is their common desire to normalize their relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence so as to increase mutual support and cooperation."

the commentary says: the normalization of relations between thailand and china "shows a tendency to close unity among the asian countries".

"sing sian yit pao" in an editorial yesterday says: the most important thing which comes out of the establishment of diplomatic relations between thailand and china is that "the anti-hegemony front has been further strengthened".

commenting on the intensified soviet expansion in southeast asia, the editorial points out that the surest guarantee for security and peace in southeast asia and the whole world is to reinforce the anti-hegemony movement in southeast asia, strengthen its unity and cooperation with other third world countries and use the collective might to frustrate all schemes of the hegemonists.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Minister of Education Meets UN Official

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

chou jung-hsin, chinese minister of education, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with gerard bolla, acting assistant director-general for social sciences, humanities and culture and director of the department for cultural heritage, unesco.

while in peking, gerard bolla had discussions of work with chinese departments concerned, and visited the palace museum, the temple of heaven and other places of cultural heritage. he was met and feted by wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data.

gerard bolla has left here this evening.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Peking Receptions for German Federal Republic Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

gerd berendonck, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the federal republic of germany here, and mrs. berendonck gave a reception here at noon today on the occasion of the china visit of the national amateur football team of the federal republic of germany.

hermann neuberger, leader of the visiting team, gave a reception here this evening.

among the guests were li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and chao hsi-wu, president of the chinese football association, as well as chinese football players and coaches.

the receptions were permeated with an atmosphere of friendship. in their speeches, gerd berendonck, hermann neuberger, li ching-chuan and chao hsi-wu proposed toasts to the increasing sports exchanges between china and the federal republic of germany and the developing friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Badminton Confederation Strongly Protests Against Obstruction to Restoring Chinese Badminton Association's Rightful Seat by International Badminton Federation's Few Leaders

(NCNA-English London, Jul. 3, 1975)

the standing committee of the asian badminton confederation today strongly protested against the arbitrary stand of the few leaders of the international badminton federation (ibf) in clinging to the iniquitous system of voting rights and obstructing the restoration of the chinese badminton association to its rightful seat at ibf's annual general meeting on july 1.

a statement issued by the confederation says, "the asian badminton confederation would like to express its strong protest at the decision of the international badminton federation of not accepting the principle of

one vote per country, despite the fact that a substantial majority of affiliated countries voted in favour of this principle at the annual meeting of the ibf of 1975."

"on the issue of the withdrawal of the recognition of the so-called 'taiwan badminton association' and the restoration of the badminton association of the people's republic of china to its rightful seat," the statement says, "49 votes were cast in favour while only 25 votes were cast against. despite this, the motion was lost due to the failure to obtain a three-fourths majority. this clearly indicates that although a vast majority of countries was in favour of the withdrawal of the recognition of the so-called 'taiwan badminton association', yet they were prevented from achieving this end due to the unreasonable attitude of a handful of representatives and the iniquitous system of voting rights, presently existing."

the statement concludes, "the standing committee has, therefore, taken a decision, in order to register the protest of the asian countries, to issue a directive to its members not to grant permission to any of their players to participate in any tournament or championships organized by the badminton association of england. this protest is being made against the unfair attitude adopted by the small minority of countries, even in the face of the consensus of opinion of the asian countries. we, the asian countries, are firmly of the conviction that the issue of china's representation should have been determined by a simple majority and not any other, but the chair by an incorrect interpretation of the rules prevented the people's republic of china from occupying its rightful seat in the ibf."

Few Leaders of International Badminton Federation Obstruct Restoration of China's Legitimate Seat

(NCNA-English London, Jul. 3, 1975)

the international badminton federation (ibf) held an extraordinary general meeting and an annual general meeting here on june 30 and july 1.

at the annual general meeting, few ibf leaders continued arbitrarily to obstruct once again the restoration of the chinese badminton association to its rightful seat by clinging to ibf's iniquitous voting system. their arrogant action aroused strong discontent and protest from the representatives of a vast majority of countries.

under the existing ibf voting system the number of votes for different member countries ranges from one to even 12. most of its member associations have vigorously demanded an end to this state of affairs. at the meeting this year, the badminton associations of pakistan, thailand and czechoslovakia proposed a motion of "one vote per country". a handful of ibf leaders, however, manipulated the meeting and voted down the motion by virtue of the inequitable voting system, in an attempt to maintain their prerogatives in the ibf.

on the issue of the ousting of the organization of the chiang clique and the restoration of china's legitimate seat, a vast majority of the member associations held that the chinese badminton association is the sole lawful organization representing all china (including the taiwan province). they demanded that the ibf withdraw its recognition of the so-called "taiwan badminton association" and restore to china its legitimate seat, and that the issue be solved by a simple majority. however, few ibf leaders insisted that the issue should be solved by a three-fourths majority, stubbornly obstructing the discussion of the chinese badminton association's application on the ousting of the organization of the chiang clique and the restoration of china's legitimate seat. when a motion on the ousting of the organization of the chiang clique was put to vote, 49 votes were cast in favour while only 25 votes were cast against. although obviously a vast majority supported the motion, yet the issue of china's representation was once again shelved because of the failure to obtain a three-fourths majority.

at the insistence of the great majority of the member countries, the meeting decided that the next annual general meeting will be held in bangkok, with hongkong as the alternate venue.

prior to the annual general meeting, an extraordinary general meeting approved a proposal put forward by asian member associations, under which a continental organisation has the right to admit an association as its member, which is not a member of the ibf.

AAA TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves for 2nd AAA Table Tennis Tournament in Nigeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

a chinese table tennis delegation left here this evening for lagos, capital of nigeria, to take part in the 2nd asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

leader of the delegation is sung chung, secretary general of the all-china sports federation, (who is abroad now) and deputy leaders are li fu-jung and chu hsiang-yun. the coaches are hu yu-lan (female) and chou lan-sun. the 11 players of the delegation include women players chang li, chu hsiang-yun, huang hsi-ping, yang ying and sheng hsiao-hung and men players liang ko-liang, li chen-shih, hsi en-ting, wang wen-jung, wang chun and yao kuo-tsai.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were: chao cheng-hung, chairman of the all-china sports federation, leading members of the departments concerned chou ming-chi, shen wei-liang, hsu yin-sheng, chou cheng, fu chao-lou and chang hsi-jang, and a number of chinese men and women sportsmen.

seeing the delegation off were also diplomats of nigeria, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, guinea and senegal accredited to china.

kimio kurimoto, veteran ping-pong player of japan who is on a visit to china was also present at the airport.

Table Tennis Delegations from Asia Leave Peking for AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1975)

table tennis delegations from a number of asian countries on their way to nigeria for the 2nd asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament left here this evening. they are from the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, the lao patriotic front and nepal.

seeing them off at the airport were diplomatic envoys of the d.p.r.k., the d.r.v.n., the r.s.v.n., nigeria, guinea and senegal accredited to china.

also present there seeing them off were: chao cheng-hung, chairman of the all-china sports federation, leading members of the departments concerned chou ming-chi, shen wei-liang, hsu yin-sheng, chou cheng, fu chao-lou and chang hsi-jang, and a number of chinese men and women sportsmen.

kimio kurimoto, veteran japanese ping-pong player who is on a visit to china, was also present at the airport.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

July 17, 1975 No. 5896

****
* NATIONAL *
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STATE LEADERSHIP

Do a Good Job in Revolutionizing the State Apparatus

- the struggle waged by Lenin to prevent the breeding of new bourgeois elements among the personnel of state organs in the Soviet Union

by

the group of workers' theorists in Tientsin No. 1 Printing Press and the group of theorists in the Department of History of Nank'ai University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 4, 1975)

Strengthening the revolutionized structure of the state organs is an important aspect in strengthening the socialist revolution and construction and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lenin pointed out, "If we do not wage a systematic and tenacious struggle to improve the state organs, we will definitely perish before the completion of the socialist foundation." After the October Revolution, Lenin brought up before the whole Party the combat task of using the principles of the Paris Commune to set up a new type of political power in the Soviets for preventing the breeding of new bourgeois elements among the Soviet staff members and workers. Because of this, Lenin especially emphasized the need to absorb all the working people for participation in state administration work and replace the bourgeois bureaucratic system with the proletarian democratic system. He pointed out that after the seizure of political power, it was imperative for the workers to smash the old bureaucratic organization and replace it with a new organization made up of workers. The workers should personally participate not only in elections by ballots but also in routine administration. In the course of building the political power of the Soviet, it was precisely in accordance with this principle, that Lenin mobilized the exploited masses on the widest scale to participate in political life, thus for the first time making

all the working people genuinely begin to administer the state and become masters of the country. He also criticized the fallacies of the renegade Kautsky who slandered the participation of the masses of workers and peasants in state administration as "taking the blind will of the masses as a revolutionary force" by the Bolshevik Party.

Meanwhile, Lenin also discerned that the influence of the bourgeois bureaucratic system and the encirclement of and corruption by the spontaneous forces of the petty bourgeoisie could not but influence the political power of the Soviet. Following the indepth development of the revolution, the bureaucratic practice of some functionaries in the Soviet organs who were seriously divorced from the masses were well-fed but had nothing to do all day long and just buried their heads in piles of documents without going deep into reality had more and more become a serious scourge to the implementation of the correct line. In light of these phenomena, Lenin pointed out, "There should be even more diversified forms and methods of supervision from bottom to top for preventing and eliminating all possible corruption of the Soviet political power and repeatedly and untiringly uprooting the weeds of bureaucracy." In order to eradicate the bad practice of bureaucracy and raise the work efficiency of state organs, Lenin advocated simplifying the state organs, required the cadres to be able to take up a higher or lower post, and called for the promotion of millions upon millions of outstanding common laborers to leading posts, so that these cadres working in leading organizations could be sent to the basic-level units for steeling and this method could be used to develop closer ties between the state organs and the masses. He thought that this was of "decisive and historical significance" to the socialist cause.

Lenin deemed that in order to build a new type of political power of the proletariat, it was necessary to adhere to the principles of the Paris Commune and abolish all the special rights of the functionaries. Therefore, in the course of calling for the restriction of the bourgeois right, Lenin especially emphasized that it was necessary to conduct education in communist ideology for the functionaries and that the Party should use the communist spirit to reform those bourgeois experts, encircle them with workers' political commissars and the branches of the Communist Party and "burn them all red with the blaze of the initiative" of the proletariat so that they could work in accordance with the Party's line.

Lenin thought that in order to build a new type of political power of the proletariat, it was necessary to support the revolutionary new things like Marx who enthusiastically supported the revolutionary initiative of the masses of the Paris Commune. Before the October Revolution, Lenin called upon the proletariat in Russia to study this spirit of Marx. After victory in the revolution, he again repeatedly taught the whole Party and the personnel of the Soviet organs to "carefully look after the sprouts of new things that have grown out under the shreds on the ground where the old remnants have not been swept clean." Under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, what stand is adopted toward the traces of the old society and what attitude is adopted toward the new things is a major question of whether to persist in continuing the revolution or to turn back the wheel of history. The bourgeoisie and

its agents--the Trotsky and Bukharin elements--adopted a thousand and one ways to defend the traces of the old society. They made fun of and suppressed the sprouts of the new things, and from the Right and the "Left" sides vigorously sabotaged the struggle of the Bolsheviks to wipe out the traces of the old society. Lenin, on the other hand, was good at discovering--and he enthusiastically supported--such new things as the communist subbotniks. Lenin not only educated the whole party with this communist idea but also personally participated in the subbotniks in the whole country, thus setting up a brilliant example for the Soviet people. This tells us that the personnel of the organs of the proletarian political power must struggle for wiping out the traces of the old society, overcome corruption by bourgeois ideas from the old society with new communist ideas, gradually wipe away the non-proletarian brand in their own way of thinking and firmly embrace the communist world outlook.

Lenin thought that in order to build a new type of political power of the proletariat, it was necessary to strengthen the leadership of the proletarian political party over the state organs. The proletarian political party is the highest form of the proletarian organization and the supreme command leading all other revolutionary organizations. The socialist country of the dictatorship of the proletariat must be led by the Communist Party--the proletarian political party. The class at the helm in state organs determines the nature of state power. The class enemies are bound to use the means of fighting in and dragging out to corrupt the cadres of state organs and disintegrate the proletarian regime. Therefore, Lenin focally grasped the ideological and organizational structure of the Bolshevik Party and insisted on educating the broad masses of Party members with communist ideas in the course of struggle, examining the Party members in the practice of revolution, and waging a resolute struggle against the bureaucratic idea of attaining high ranks and acquiring great wealth that had wormed its way into the Party and the abuse of powers. Lenin stressed that it was necessary to wipe out all antagonistic elements, careerists, double dealers and those degenerate elements who wholeheartedly built their own comfortable nests in the Party. Meanwhile, he threw wide open the doors of the Party to those "people who truly endorse communism." Only in this way can the Party lead the proletariat and all the working people and carry out the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

There has all along been the two-line struggle on the question of building the Party according to which line and whether or not to strengthen the leadership of the Party in the Soviet state. Trotsky, Bukharin and their ilk alleged that the leadership of the Party over the Soviets involved "redundant" intervention. Lenin pointed out that this meant doing away with the Party and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Later, in the course of summing up the history of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lenin wrote, "Dictatorship is realized by the organized proletariat in the Soviets led by the Bolshevik Communist party." This means that in order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to strengthen the leadership of the Party over the organizations of state power. This is the basic guarantee for victory in the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

This series of basic measures put forth by Lenin after the October Revolution to prevent the birth of new bourgeois elements and strengthen the building of Soviet political power are of great theoretical and practical significance toward consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After the death of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique of Khrushchev and Brezhnev usurped leadership in the Party and seized power. They represented the interests of the overthrown exploiting classes and the newly born bourgeois elements, made use of the names of the Soviet state and Lenin's Party to misappropriate the fruits of labor of the Soviet working people at will, enjoyed privileges, led a decadent and corrupt bourgeois life, and caused the socialist country based on the dictatorship of the proletariat to degenerate into a social-imperialist country based on the dictatorship of the monopoly bourgeoisie. This was a complete betrayal to Leninism and the people of the Soviet Union. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique that represented the interests of the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes and the newborn bourgeois elements adopted a thousand and one ways to defend the traces of the old society, oppose the revolutionary new things, extend the bourgeois right and use the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and bourgeois ideas to corrupt the broad masses of cadres in a vain attempt to turn them into squires riding roughshod over the working people, so as to basically transform the nature of our Party and state and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the landlord-comprador bourgeoisie. This has fully exposed the reactionary nature of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique hostile to the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

Chairman Mao has summed up the historical experience of the international communist movement and our Party,inherited and developed Lenin's doctrines on the dictatorship of the proletariat, put forth the theory, line, general and specific policies of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, repeatedly admonished the whole Party that it is necessary to guard against revisionism and prevent careerists like Khrushchev in usurping leadership in the Party and state, and formulated the great strategic plan for bringing up millions upon millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. After the great practice of the great proletarian cultural revolution in particular, Chairman Mao has summed up the experiences of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young created by the broad masses of the people, brought about closer ties between the state organs and the people, strengthened the centralized leadership of the Party and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. As Chairman Mao has recently also issued an important instruction on the question of theory, the broad masses of cadres, and in particular the leading cadres, must take the lead in studying well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, shattering the concept of bourgeois right, and playing the role of vanguard fighters in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only in this way can we lead the broad masses of people to win new victories in the socialist revolution and construction.

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THE YOUNGER GENERATION

A Short Discussion of "Hope"

by

T'ung Hsin (同欣)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 4, 1975)

"You young people are very promising."

"Hope that you will strike root in the countryside and make revolution all your life."

"Hope that you will heed what the Party says and wholeheartedly serve the workers, peasants and soldiers."

"Hope that you will become pioneers in criticizing the idea of bourgeois right and making a rupture with the traditional concepts."

We often hear that the older revolutionaries use this passionate language to express their hopes on the younger generation. Their hopes are also the hopes of the Party and of the people.

In the Yangtze River, the waves behind push forward those in front and a generation of new people is maturing. Our socialist country has been bought with the heads and blood of the revolutionary forerunners, but the laws of nature have determined that their generation still cannot thoroughly accomplish the great revolutionary cause of the proletariat. The older revolutionaries hope that the new generation of revolutionaries will rapidly grow up to take over the revolution and continue the revolutionary cause generation by generation until communism. "The task of building the communist society in the real sense must be shouldered by the youth."

How then should the young people live up to the earnest expectations of the older revolutionaries, shoulder the heavy responsibility of the revolution and forge ahead toward communism?

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and the current movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, group after group of young revolutionary fighters have emerged to translate the hopes of the Party and the people into their own actions. The university graduates from the Chaoyang Agricultural College who have learned farming cherish farming and are happy to take up farming. Resisting the weird wind and fighting the ferocious waves, Pai Ch'i-hsia has adamantly made up her mind to strike root in the countryside. When Wei Yao-sheng was demobilized from the army, he did not return to Shanghai but resolutely rushed to the countryside. At the commonplace work posts serving the workers, peasants and soldiers such as mending shoes, collecting manure and selling vegetables, there sparkles everywhere the dashing appearance of young people who are full of revolutionary ideas.

Making a rupture with the old traditional concepts to go hand in hand with the broad masses of workers and peasants constitutes the forward orientation of the young people of our time. Those of the young generation have gone with big strides into the midst of the workers and peasants and the three great revolutionary movements. They pour the vigor of their youth into the revolutionary cause and sow the seeds of the hopes of the revolutionary forerunners in all corners of the country to enable them to take root, draw leaves, bloom and bear fruit everywhere.

Today, on the vast land of our great mother country, socialism is triumphantly forging ahead everywhere. Meanwhile, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, class struggle is also going on with a new form in all spheres. The older revolutionaries have already overthrown the exploiting classes and the young people must fight together with the older revolutionaries for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. The older generation has already smashed the bourgeois state apparatus, and the young people must, together with the older revolutionaries, clear the old site and build the edifices of socialism on the ruins of the old society. This is the need of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We of the younger generation should take pride in shouldering this arduous revolutionary task. Practice shows that we young people are very promising and have great hopes as long as we take the revolution as our own responsibility, link our ideals with the historic mission of the proletariat and unconditionally integrate ourselves with the masses of workers and peasants. On the contrary, if we go astray from the life of the heated revolutionary struggle and alienate ourselves from the broad masses of workers and peasants, we will be able to accomplish nothing in our work and will fail to live up to the hopes of the Party and the people.

Hopes similarly have a class nature. Counter-revolutionary "hopes" are also held for the younger generation. For example, the imperialists pin their hopes of "peaceful evolution" on the third and fourth generations in China. For example, the reactionaries at home represented by the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao "hope" that the younger generation would divorce themselves from the masses of workers and peasants and become their tool for restoring capitalism. The distinctly different hopes have sharply reflected the struggle between the two classes for the younger generation. This point merits the great attention of the broad masses of young people.

Some of our young people may dread leading a hard life and "hope" to stay in the city without going to the countryside upon their graduation from school. Some of them may reject the masses of workers and peasants, slight service work, and "hope" to take up technical work. Some of them may be unwilling to work as ordinary laborers and "hope" to become famous and stand above others. Their "hopes" reflect the influence of the old traditional concepts and the old force of habit and are incompatible with the great era we are in and the great revolutionary cause we undertake. Those who embrace all these "hopes" will easily be deceived by the enemies. We should teach them to seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, embrace the noble revolutionary ideals and not to fail to live up to the hopes of the older revolutionaries.

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out, "The world is yours, as well as ours, but in the last analysis, it is yours. You young people, full of vigor and vitality, are in the bloom of life, like the sun at eight or nine in the morning. Our hope is placed on you." The revolutionary young people should firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's warm teachings, strive to realize the hopes of the Party and the people, bring into play the characteristics of the young people who are "the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking," and in the struggle to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, tightly grasp the study of revolutionary theory, undergo great sufferings and hardships, render great efforts and shed sweat to let their youth radiate even greater heat and brilliance for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

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MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORK

Unswervingly Follow the Road of Going Hand in Hand with the Workers and Peasants

by

Chang Shih-jung (張 世 榮)
a doctor sent to the lower level from Peking of the Wankat'an Hospital on the Kannan Grasslands of Kansu

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 17, 1975)

In the spring of 1970, I brought my family from Peking to Wankat'an, Hsiaho County, Kannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Kansu Province, to settle down. Over the past five years, through receiving a profound course of education in the course of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants, I have changed in my thoughts and feelings, and become firmer in my determination to follow the road of integration with the workers and peasants.

Humbly Accept Re-education from the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants and Thoroughly Transform the Bourgeois World Outlook

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The intellectuals often tend to be subjective and individualistic, impractical in thinking and irresolute in action until they have thrown themselves heart and soul into mass revolutionary struggles, or made up their minds to serve the interests of the masses and become one with them.... The intellectuals can overcome their shortcomings only in mass struggles over a long period."

I am an intellectual from the old society. What I received was bourgeois education. Before Liberation, I had achieved nothing in the field of medicine. After Liberation, the Party and the people sent me many times to specialized hospitals for continued studies. Only then had I gradually learned and studied something about tuberculosis. Together with several comrades, I put forward some new ideas about the treatment of infantile tubercular meningitis. The Party and the people bestowed many honors on me. However, due to the baneful influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line coupled with the fact that I had not thoroughly transformed my world outlook, I for a time looked upon such honors as a burden and followed the wrong road of departing from reality, from the masses and from labor. Having gone into a blind alley politically, ideologically and professionally, I no longer could make progress.

It was precisely at this time that in compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, "in medical and health work, put the emphasis on the countryside," the broad masses of medical workers of Peking had whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for going to the countryside to settle down. This was the need of the revolution and of the people, as well as a bright road set before us intellectuals. I felt that in order to improve myself politically and ideologically, serve the people better and contribute a bit more to the Party and the people in my old age, it was necessary for me to go among the

worker-peasant-soldier masses permanently, unconditionally and wholeheartedly and to head for the toughest place to transform and temper myself.

Naturally, it was not easy to arrive at such a determination, and I had to go through repeated ideological struggles. At that time, I was already 61,and my old wife was still sick. Some friends and relatives advised us against going. They were of the view that I should arrange for retirement and spend the autumn of my life in a quiet place in Peking. However, I felt that I could not do so. I had been at medical work for over 30 years but had all the time stayed deep within the walls of a tall building and shut myself up in a tight little world. In the great cultural revolution, the masses criticized and educated me because I had not solved the fundamental question of whom to serve. I decided that under no circumstances could I retire and that I should go to the countryside to continue the revolution. I called together my wife and my son and daughter for a family conference. I aired my view and the whole family supported the idea. Therefore, our whole family went together to Wankat'an.

When I first arrived at Wankat'an, I thought it was due to the shortage of doctors and medicine in the countryside that medical workers like us were required to come down. Today 5 years later, I feel this understanding was not adequate. To people like us, the prevention and treatment of diseases for the poor and lower-middle peasants is but one aspect of work. What is more important is that we should be able to cure our own ideological illness in this process, and this aspect is liable to be overlooked by people. I have often said, "Wankat'an needs us but I need the poor and lower-middle nomads of Wankat'an even more." This is because I really feel the need of drawing rich political nourishment from them so as to further transform myself.

When giving mobile medical treatment in the rural and pastoral areas of the two communes of Matang and Ch'ingshui in Hsiaho county, I felt deeply moved at the sight of the scene of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants building terraced fields and herding cows in the ice- and snow-bound world undaunted by wind and snow and the severe cold and working assiduously and courageously with no fear of hardship and fatigue and singlemindedly making contributions toward socialism. When the Tibetan girl Wang Ma-ts'ao's mother was down with illness, I stayed at her bedside for over 20 hours and brought her back to health. Thereafter, our two families became bosom friends. One day, when Wan Ma-ts'ao came to Wankat'an to sell wool for the collective, we asked her to stay for supper. We had just finished when there came a pouring rain. We wanted her to stay overnight, but she adamantly refused, saying that the team was counting on her to tend the sheep. Braving the torrential rains, she made her way back to her production post. The revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen greatly educated me.

The laboring people have created for us our food and clothing and articles for daily use; they have created for us material wealth and spiritual wealth. The laboring people are the makers of history. Compared with what I was before when I devoted myself to writing theses and essays for fame and honor deep within the walls of a tall building, this points to two totally different ideological worlds. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out, "Though their hands are grimy and their feet

are filthy with cowdung, they are cleaner than the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals."

Seized with a burning desire for ideological transformation, I made up my mind to settle down on the Kannan Grasslands the rest of my life and to unswervingly follow the road of integration with the poor and lower-middle peasants. No matter how stormy it would be, I will not waver.

The leadership at a higher level and the comrades always showed concern for my health. In the autumn of 1972, I developed high blood pressure and had to be confined to bed. The leadership and the comrades felt very anxious for me. The Party organization repeatedly urged me and my wife to return to Peking for a period of convalescence. I did not agree. I thought that precisely because I was advanced in years and thus had not much time left to serve the people, it was the more necessary for me to seize the time and do a bit more work.

Some old friends of mine in Peking also wanted me to go back. They thought that as a "senior intellectual," I had got so advanced in years that life was too tough down there. But I did not feel that life was hard at the lower level. What made me suffer to the full was the revisionist health line. Now as I spent my time with the poor and lower-middle herdsmen all day long, I had their fine qualities to acquire and felt gay and cheerful. Therefore, not only did I not go back but I even persuaded them to come down for a change.

This place of Wankat'an stands over 2,700 meters above sea level, and because of its altitude, it has a low supply of oxygen. When I first arrived, I was seriously affected by life on the highland. I often could not eat well or sleep well. In order to strike root here and make revolution the rest of my life, I had to adapt myself to the environment here. Therefore, I laid hold of all available opportunities to train my own adaptability. When going to the lower level to give mobile medical treatment, I did not take a car, but practiced walking and hill-climbing. When on duty in the hospital, I took time out to do cleaning and sanitation work. I took up all physical labor within my power. In the morning and at night, I persevered in running over long distances. Some people asked me, "Old Doctor, can you get used to things here?" I said, "The Tibetan masses have lived here from generation to generation. What more than 300,000 people can get used to I can too. A Communist Party member or a revolutionary should not and cannot make revolutionary environment adapt to his own physique and should consciously make himself adapt to revolutionary environment." Now, I have basically adapted myself to things here. My blood pressure has dropped, and I have considerably strengthened my capacity for walking and climbing hills.

Correctly Solve the Question of Relations Between Politics and Work and Cultivate the Class Feeling of Wholeheartedly Serving the People

As far as I am concerned, my coming from Peking to the Kannan Grasslands is a big stride forward. But this does not mean that all problems have been solved. If I do not go a step further in solving the question of

what attitude to assume toward work or the question of whom to serve, I still could not carry out well Chairman Mao's revolutionary health line.

I often think, what are the fundamental differences after all between the doctors of socialist society and those of capitalist society? We can attend to the patients, but they can also do the same. However, we serve the people while they serve a minority of people of the landlord and bourgeois classes, as dictated by the social system. This is the fundamental difference. Therefore, Chairman Mao has repeatedly taught us that we must solve the question of for whom.

Once, a patient suffering from headache came for treatment, and I prescribed some medicine for him. The following day, I asked him in a tone full of confidence, "How are you? Do you feel better?" Out of my expectation, the patient replied angrily, "Who says that! I've got worse!" I also was somewhat displeased with the patient's loss of temper, and said, "If our facilities here are not good enough, you may as well go to Lanchow for a further treatment." That evening, I thought of this matter over and over again. I felt that I had not done all I could for the treatment of this patient. It showed that though in the countryside, I had still not really solved the question of for whom. I was unable to sleep the whole night. At the first crack of dawn the following day, I fetched this patient from the railway station, and made an apology to him. Later, after an overall checkup, I pinned down the cause of trouble. After half a month and more of careful medical treatment, I at last restored him to health.

I often take the experience and lesson learned from this incident as a prod to myself. With the question of for whom clarified, I set myself to still harder and more tiring work without a murmur of complaint.

To facilitate physical examination, I have set up at home an "examination couch," so that the patient could receive immediate attention the moment he arrives. When giving treatment to the poor and lower-middle herdsmen, as a doctor of the people, I do not look upon myself as a doctor and the others as patients coming to me for help, but consider them as my own class brothers and sisters, and try my best to restore them to health. This class sentiment, I realize, can be gradually cultivated only over a long course of contacts with the masses.

In the past, when in Peking, I had only faith in my profession, and thought that it would do so long as I was proficient in professional skills. This way of thinking is wrong. In fact, professional skills are relatively easy to acquire. The hardest thing to acquire is an idea of serving the people and a warm class sentiment toward the class brothers. In the past, this was what I lacked.

Our Wangkat'an Hospital has no blood bank. When a critically ill patient urgently needed a blood transfusion, everyone of us donated our blood on our own initiative. Some people said that I was already in my sixties, it was not advisable for me to donate my blood. But in order to save the lives of class brothers, I donated blood twice. I also mobilized my son and daughter to donate blood to the patients. Sometimes, when a newborn afflicted with acute pneumonia called for artificial respiration,

I also vied with everyone else to lend a hand. I felt that all these were not technical problems, but involved the question of whether we could wholeheartedly serve the people. If such thoughts and feelings were absent, skills of the highest standard would also be of no avail.

Of course, as a doctor, the search for ever greater perfection in skill is also very important. How can we achieve ever greater perfection in skill and keep on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing? I hold that the key lies in whether we have a burning desire to serve the people. With this as a prerequisite, we can show wisdom, devise ways and means and turn spiritual strength into material strength. Thus, professionally related problems are not difficult to solve.

In the past, I could only treat tuberculosis, but I now can do something about many diseases. In the past five years, the countryside of Kannan has posed me many new problems for scientific research. Through actively conducting research together with my comrades, I have found out certain laws governing the treatment of highland-related low blood pressure, chronic nephritis, infantile toxic dyspepsia, serious pulmonary pneumonia in new-borns and infants, serious anoxia resulting from pulmonary lymphoid tuberculosis combined with broncho fistula, etc., and initially written six concluding reports. This shows that those views which hold that scientific research cannot be conducted at the countryside due to poor facilities are not only baseless but also a manifestation of the lack of a strong desire to serve the people.

Abolish the Idea of Bourgeois Right and Fight All Our Life for the Realization of Communism

Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory is of great realistic significance and far-reaching historical significance. As a Communist Party member and a revolutionary medical worker, I must seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, clearly understand the historic mission resting on my shoulders, consciously create conditions to eliminate the three major differences in future and fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the realization of communism.

In the past, when I worked at the Tit'an Tuberculosis Hospital of Peking, the hospital had a set of petty rules, for example, doctors had nothing to do with nursing, section chiefs had nothing to do with out-patients, etc. As there are but a few doctors in the Wangkat'an Hospital and there are many patients, if these rules are followed, there is basically no way to carry out work. We have therefore been compelled to abolish some stale rules and undesirable customs. There is in our hospital a clinic which formerly set hard and fast rules. Sometimes, a patient came from over several tens of li away through mountain trails only to find treatment denied them for the day. To satisfy the patients' needs, I have brought this problem to the Party branch for discussion, and finally seen to it that medical treatment is given to patients any time they show up. Thus, the communist spirit is developed in the hospital, and all are united as one with help given each other in work. Things have gone more smoothly compared with the past.

An important manifestation of the idea of bourgeois right in us intellectuals is the concept of private ownership of knowledge. Knowledge is actually created by the laboring people,but many people had no clear understanding of this in the past. After the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have raised our awareness and understanding. We should apply all knowledge mastered to serve the laboring people wholeheartedly. Therefore, besides giving careful treatment to the patients, I unreservedly pass on my own medical skills to the young medical workers. I constantly give young doctors lectures.

In our hospital, a comrade was formerly a disinfection worker of a quarantine station who had no experience in medical work. When we two went to the countryside to give mobile medical treatment, I handled the patients together with him in daytime, and at night I gave him lectures. Later, after continued studies, this comrade became a doctor.

The new therapy for highland-related low blood pressure has been summed up by me and other comrades through practice and the clinical results are found to be satisfactory. Many people came over to study it. At first, we explained things verbally, but afterward we published the data outright in book form, and whoever writing for a copy by post was sent one accordingly. This approach is entirely appropriate. This is because in socialist society, the results of any research projects are the results of the leadership by the Party and the support of the masses but not private property.

In the past few years, I showed concern for the poor and lower-middle herdsmen and they in turn showed unusual concern for me. When they came to the hospital for treatment, they often brought me gifts of various kinds. To keep me in the dark about who was the giver, some comrades left the things outside my door and slipped away. I did not take these as my deserved "remuneration," and I always tried my best to decline them. But when my effort failed, I could only hand them over to the Party branch for proper disposal.

In the past few years, In conjunction with the practice of medical and health work, I have read Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," and other philosophical works, and I have also read some works by Marx and Lenin. This has played a tremendous role in transforming my world outlook and guiding my actual work. I have done some work for the Party and the people. But I have still a long way to go to meet the demands of the Party and the people. I must go on to study assiduously works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, further transform my world outlook in the process of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants, and fight all my life for the realization of communism.

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ELECTRIC RAILROADS

China's First Electric Railway Opens to Traffic

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jul. 5, 1975)

china's first electric railway, running from paoki in shensi, northwest china, to chengtu in szechwan, southwest china, has been completed. the whole line was opened to traffic on july 1 when china-designed and made "shaoshan" electric locomotives pulled passenger and freight trains along the 676-kilometre-long railway through the rugged chinling mountains.

a grand ceremony was held at the chengtu station that morning. li ta-chang, secretary of the szechwan provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended. a leading member of the provincial party committee and representatives of workers spoke at the ceremony. they all described the electrification of the railway as a significant result of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and a great victory in implementing chairman mao's principle of "building our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift."

after the ceremony, a festively decorated "shaoshan" electric locomotive set out from the chengtu station amid cheers, hauling a chengtu-peking through-express.

electrification of the railway is expected to double freight volume. this is equivalent to building a new railway, but at only one-tenth the cost. the use of electric locomotives speeds up the turn-round of wagons, and saves dozens of steam engines and several hundred thousand tons of coal a year. as a transport artery linking southwest china with the country's railway network, the electrified railway will facilitate the development of china's national economy.

the paoki-chengtu railway was built in the first five-year plan period (1953-1957) for the most part traversing the rugged chinling range and the chienmen mountains. completion of the railway improved traffic and contributed to socialist construction in southwest china. but the steep grades and numerous tunnels and bends forced the steam engines to slow down and limited carrying capacity. the line could not meet the growing demands.

the central government decided to electrify the line, and work started in 1958 on the northern section from paoki to fenghsien which accounted for one-seventh of the line. it was completed in 1961. soon afterwards, liu shao-chi ordered the national building programme slashed on the pretext of china's temporary economic difficulties. the project to electrify the rest of the line was curtailed. it was resumed in 1969 during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in the course of the construction, the workers, cadres and technicians put politics in command and criticized the revisionist trash peddled by liu shao-chi and lin piao, such as the slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and sole reliance on specialists to run factories. they were determined to design and construct an electric railway with chinese equipment and materials. cadres, workers and technicians formed many three-in-one groups to prepare designs and work plans. repeated experiments enabled them to replace copper conductors with aluminum-steel conductors. they adopted more than 400 important technical innovations in the course of construction.

in line with chairman mao's teaching: "we must break away from convention and adopt as many advanced techniques as possible in order to build our country into a powerful modern socialist state in not too long a historical period," chinese workers designed a number of new machines and appliances and adopted advanced techniques. to reduce interference with nearby telecommunication, broadcasting and power transmission lines, they designed and built a booster transformer -- a return line device -- with the help of scientists and technicians. its use reduced the work in moving telecommunication lines, shortened construction time and cut building costs.

around one hundred factories and plants in peking, shanghai, tientsin and most provinces, cities and autonomous regions supplied the project with thousands of pieces of equipment and appliances.

the project also brings electricity to the areas along the whole line and promotes agricultural production. many villages near railway stations have built electric pumping stations to irrigate their farmland and raise farm yields.

OILFIELDS

Taching Oilfield Fulfills Half-Year Plan Ahead of Schedule

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1975)

china's largest oilfield, taching, carried through the state production plan for the first half of the year in an all-round way ahead of schedule. it achieved a record high for this period of the year in the fulfilment of eight major targets including crude oil production, refining and well fracturing.

without putting any new wells into production, crude oil production in the old fields was increased by an amount equivalent to the annual output of a medium-sized oilfield. construction in the new fields showed greater speed and better quality. the taching chemical fertilizer plant, one of the nation's key projects, is being built at an ever faster pace.

in agriculture, the crops are growing well following the large-scale farmland improvement undertaken by the workers and their families last winter through this spring to cope with a dry spell. the vast oil-rich area is now covered with a velvet of thriving shoots.

a comprehensive petroleum centre, which covers chemicals, machine-building, farming and side-line production, has now taken shape across the once desolate grassland. the oilfield has acquired a solid material basis for fulfilling its production plan for 1975, the final year in china's fourth five-year plan, and for tackling the fighting tasks set in the fifth five-year plan.

the workers, cadres and technicians here have conducted a valiant fight for 15 years since they began to build the oilfield on a prairie in the early sixties. the oilfield has always been a pace-setter in both capital construction and production for china's industrial enterprises and has made significant contributions to her petroleum industry.

the workers and staff have been zealously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat this year. party organizations at all levels sponsored study classes and meetings to exchange experience in the study. the workers and staff and members of their families assiduously read works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao in theoretical study groups, evening political schools and workers' sparetime colleges, and thoroughly criticized the

revisionist line. party organizations also guided the workers and staff in combining the study with a contrast between the old society and the new, and this heightened their enthusiasm for going all out to build socialism.

construction of many projects proceeded at an increasing pace, and many records were created in production. an important water supply project for a new field, scheduled for completion on august first, would be put into operation one month ahead of time. this year's targets for the fracturing of oil wells and water injection wells, directed by the headquarters in charge of underground operations, have been overfulfilled from month to month. one crew set an all-time record of fracturing 15 oil wells in a month. the no. 14 crew fulfilled its production quota for june in 11 days. the no. 11 oilfield construction brigade put up a top-quality metering station in two-thirds of the planned number of workdays.

for the past decade and more, leading cadres at various levels in the oilfield have firmly kept to the fine tradition of hard struggle instead of seeking privileges, and have persevered in doing collective productive labour instead of lording it over others. they handle their responsibilities of leadership at work sites and gear their work to the needs at the grass-roots. every year the masses of workers are organized for examination, criticism and supervision of the work of the leading cadres. these revolutionizing measures have enabled many leading cadres to keep their revolutionary vigour and maintain close ties with the masses. as a result of their study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat this year, they are persevering in these practices more consciously. in addition to working at selected grass-roots units and taking part in physical labour, leading cadres in charge of the whole oilfield and those at the various headquarters live, eat, study and work with the rank-and-file workers for one day every month in order to learn from them. office cadres take turns to work in drilling teams, each sticking to one well in the entire drilling process, stay at selected grass-roots units or take over the jobs of cadres there for some time. these measures have promoted the revolutionization of the leading bodies and the offices.

Shengli Oilfield Pushes Up Oil Output

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jul. 6, 1975)

the shengli oilfield in shantung province, one of china's major petroleum bases, increased its crude oil output by 42 percent and the total value of its industrial output by 43 percent in the first half of this year over the same period last year. this came as a result of a number of new wells going into production and the rising output at many old ones.

since the publication of chairman mao's important instruction concerning theory, workers and cadres of the oilfield have been enthusiastically studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in study classes, reading groups and evening political schools organized by the party committees at various levels. oilfield construction workers study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao as they move from one worksite to another.

theoretical study raised the enthusiasm of the workers and staff members for going all out to build socialism. the no. 3252 drilling team fulfilled its half-yearly drilling quota seven days ahead of time, and all drilling teams vied with one another in achieving outstanding success. while raising the output of the wells, the workers made active efforts to ascertain underground deposits. last march workers and staff members under the geological survey headquarters were directed to verify the geological formations in a new field within a month. coupling tenacity with resourcefulness, they did the job in 20 days.

WORKERS' COLLEGES

Shanghai Pioneering Workers' College Shows Gratifying Results

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 5, 1975)

china's first workers' college, the shanghai machine tools plant workers' college, has graduated 149 students since its founding seven years ago under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on education. its current enrolment is 109.

the experience gained by the new-type college helps china develop her education with greater, faster,

better and more economical results, and train a large contingent of working class intellectuals. its far-reaching significance lies in gradually narrowing the gap between town and country, between worker and peasant and between mental and manual labour, combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

chairman mao issued the directive on july 21, 1968: "it is still necessary to have universities; here i refer mainly to colleges of science and engineering. however, it is essential to shorten the length of schooling, revolutionize education, put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers. students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."

under the leadership of the shanghai municipal committee of the chinese communist party, the shanghai machine tools plant started a "july 21" workers' college two months later as the first college of its kind run by the chinese working class.

the college trains students in machine tool designing and manufacturing. it enrols students from among the plant's over 5,000 workers with practical experience. the courses range from two and a half years to three years. two classes have completed the courses and returned to the plant. the current student body has an average age of 26 years with eight years of working experience.

most of the instructors are workers, too. they include outstanding workers specializing in machine tool, hydraulic pressure and electrical appliances. among the faculty members are eight full-time worker-lecturers, dozens of part-time worker-lecturers and 18 intellectuals.

with the participation of workers and technicians, the teaching staff has compiled syllabuses that sum up practical experience, innovations and inventions in production. the teaching material is not only practical but also includes some of the latest in science and technology.

the shanghai machine tools plant has made the workers' college a success by training technicians from among the workers, and this has greatly strengthened the predominance of the working class in the technological field. now, the total number of worker-technicians in the plant is more than double that in 1968, and they account for about 60 percent of the technical force.

the emergence of worker-technicians has ended the conservative tendency among technicians who formerly did their designing behind closed doors. with worker-

technicians taking the lead, other technicians now work in workshops and join the workers in designing and making innovations, and have become more conscientious in integrating themselves with the workers. they are in closer ties with the workers.

the graduates of the "july 21" workers' college have shown a higher level of political consciousness as well as technical proficiency. they persevere in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, and take the lead in criticizing revisionism and the bourgeoisie. since the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius started last year, 80 percent of the college graduates have joined the workers' theoretical study groups. in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line, they have made technical innovations, and shown they can do equally well in designing as in operating machines. the first group of graduates from the college has participated in designing new products and making technical innovations totalling more than 50 items. many new products are up to an advanced level.

the workers fondly call these graduates "workers with knowledge and manual-labour intellectuals." willing to work at higher or lower level, they do whatever the party calls for and play an important role wherever they are.

wu yung-chang, one of the first graduates, was transferred to a different job on eight occasions over the past few years, and did all his work well. for his versatility at designing, construction, lathe turning, boring, milling, planing and grinding, the workers call him a "master of all trades." he volunteers to remove rubbish regularly. "why should you, a college graduate, do cleaning work?" some one asked. he replied: "all jobs are revolutionary work. no work is higher or lower than another."

a veteran wooden die worker, hsu pao-yuan, was a leading member of his workshop before he entered the college. he returned after graduation as an ordinary worker. in addition to machine operating, he took part in designing and making new precision machine tools, and joined in packaging the finished products. a typical workers' comment is: "these college students who integrate mental and manual labour, can fit in at any job and are welcome everywhere."

the "july 21" workers' college of the machine tools plant is itself a criticism of the traditional concept and old system of education. it has eliminated the influence of the old type of school which was divorced from proletarian politics, productive labour and the workers and peasants. it has in the past seven years adhered to proletarian politics, persevered in transforming the students' ideology and guided them in studying

marxist-leninist classics, chairman mao's works included. all teachers and students participated in the political movements unfolded in the plant. following the marxist principle that "education must be combined with productive labour", the college arranged for students to do bench work back in their own workshops and to learn farm work in the countryside. moreover, it has all along centred the lectures on typical machine tools so as to closely link teaching with productive labour and scientific research. trained under this method, the students of the first and second classes completed over 40 items of scientific research and designing for important new products in cooperation with workers and technicians. this has not only raised the quality of teaching but contributed to production as well.

for centuries, the exploiting classes used institutions of education as a stepping-stone to profits and advancement to a privileged position, but the workers' college has done away with it. as workers with both socialist consciousness and culture, the students return to production upon graduation. they said: "since we were sent to college by the party, we should regard our gains in revolutionary theory and scientific and technical knowledge as adding to our ability to serve the people. on no account must we treat them as an axe to grind in our own interests. those who consider themselves superior to others after attending college are influenced by such ideas of the exploiting classes as 'he who excels in learning can be an official', and this is incompatible with the aim of our new college."

the rise of the "july 21" workers' college has turned a new page in the annals of proletarian education, and its experience has been spread throughout the country. workers' colleges after the pattern of the "july 21" college in shanghai are mushrooming in all parts of china. as a new socialist thing, this type of college is showing inexhaustible vitality every day.

GOOD HARVESTS

Peking Gathers Good Summer Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1975)

an all-round good harvest of summer grain has been gathered from peking's 233,000 hectares of suburban farmland despite a severe drought. the total yield shows a 20 per cent rise over 1974, itself a peak year in history, and is almost 3.5 times the 1965 figure.

all the 14 counties and districts on peking's outskirts achieved a better harvest than last summer, averaging 3 tons of wheat per hectare to hit the yearly grain target set for regions north of the yellow river in the "national programme for agricultural development".

the whole of pingku county and more than 20 people's communes of other counties reaped 3.75 tons on each hectare, while yields exceeding 7.5 tons per hectare were attained on many plots. the tungsheng people's commune in the haitien district and the hsuchiawu production brigade in pingku county, both advanced units in the movement to learn from tachai, national pacesetter in agriculture, effected fresh rises in per-hectare wheat yield over last year's 5.25 tons. increases were achieved over large tracts of land even in the alkaline areas southeast of the city and on the cold highland north of the great wall where wheat yields used to be low.

little snow and rain fell last winter and this spring. rural cadres and commune members fought against a dry spell with great socialist enthusiasm. in pingku county which from november to april had only half the precipitation of the corresponding 1973-74 period, cadres and commune peasants acted in the revolutionary spirit of "the severer the drought, the greater our drive." they irrigated the fields day and night with all available equipment, and finally brought in a better harvest than last year's in every commune.

in recent years, leading cadres in peking's suburbs worked experimental plots to acquire first-hand data on achieving high yields. when the summer crops were ripening, the peking municipal party committee organized visits to these plots by cadres and commune members to examine the results and sum up experience. scientific farming is conducted in all people's communes and production brigades and teams, and a network for scientific experiments covers all levels from the city to the production teams. good seed strains are bred every year, and are used on nearly all wheat fields on peking's outskirts. the transplanting of wheat and other new methods of cultivation have been adopted.

to increase the yield of summer crops, 266,000 hectares of land have been levelled since 1970. eighteen thousand wells have been sunk to irrigate an additional 113,300 hectares of land. the commune members have also raised more pigs as a source of manure for the crops.

the commercial and industrial departments of the city have supplied the countryside with more aid-agriculture products this year than last. over 200 factories sent out teams to check and repair farm implements and electrical equipment. several hundred thousand people from all trades and professions helped with wheat harvesting this summer.

Central China Province Reports Good Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jul. 6, 1975)

china's biggest wheat producer, honan province, reports total output and per-hectare yield almost 10 per cent higher than last year's, setting a new high.

hsinhsiang prefecture on the northern honan plain has increased wheat production at an annual rate of 25 per cent since the start of the movement to learn from tachai in 1964. the prefecture had a record harvest of 3.06 tons of wheat per hectare for all 318,000 hectares in 1974, as against 0.75 tons before 1964. it is now an advanced unit in china because of its high yield on large tracts. this year's total and per-hectare yield was more than ten per cent higher than last year. one-fourth of its 16 counties and cities topped 4.5 tons per hectare. a number of production brigades and teams surpassed 7.5 tons a hectare.

leading cadres, research workers and representatives of communes from 20 major wheat producers in seven provinces and municipalities had a meeting in hsinhsiang prefecture to study its experience before the harvest began this year.

traditionally disaster-ridden and low-yield areas in honan also report good harvest. lying in an abandoned course of the yellow river, lankao county achieved a 17 per cent per-hectare increase over last year and a 28 per cent rise in total output, a local record.

one production team with 33 households in shangshui county this year harvested more than six tons

per hectare, 1.5 tons more than last. the team leader yang shih-fang said: "we had a good harvest this year and will distribute more to the team members, but we should turn over more to the state." apart from setting aside food grain, seed and reserve grain, they sold 25 tons of wheat to the state.

honan province in the middle and lower reaches of the yellow river and in the upper reaches of the huai river got only 0.75 tons of grain per hectare before liberation. the people in many areas lived on the knife-edge of hunger because of waterlogging, drought, sandstorms and alkalinity. now big and small irrigation and drainage works have been dug along the banks of the unruly yellow river.

a severe one-hundred-day drought hit the province this year when the wheat was growing. commune members turned to their ponds, wells, reservoirs and pumping stations, and used pumps and other methods to lift water to irrigate 2,000,000 hectares of farmland. the result was a good harvest. old people said: "if a drought like this happened in the old days, many people would have to go begging."

the province is conscientiously implementing chairman mao's "eight-point charter for agriculture" and farming scientifically. many prefectures and counties have set up scientific research institutes, people's communes and brigades have research centres or groups, and production teams generally have their own seed nurseries, experimental plots and high-yield fields.

training classes, study courses and political evening school run in the province have trained several hundred thousand technical personnel with high political consciousness from among the peasants. they popularize advanced experience and select and breed improved strains suited to local conditions.

more than 90 per cent of the cropland in the province is planted to high-yield strains that tolerate fertilizer well and resist pest, drought and lodging.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Chinese Foreign Minister and Guinea-Bissau Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese foreign minister, and victor saude maria, leader of the government delegation of the republic of guinea-bissau and commissioner of state for foreign affairs, continued talks here this afternoon.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Government Delegation of Republic of Guinea-Bissau

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met in a hospital here this afternoon with victor saude maria, commissioner of state for foreign affairs, and members of the government delegation of the republic of guinea-bissau he is leading joao da costa, commissioner of state for health and social affairs, and samba lamine mane, commissioner of state for agriculture and husbandry.

present on the occasion were foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and deputy department directors of the foreign ministry lo hsu and liu hua.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyiddin Marouf Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1975)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and taha muhyiddin marouf, vice-president of the republic of iraq and leader of the iraqi government delegation, continued talks here this afternoon.

Vice President Taha Muhyiddin Marouf and Other Distinguished Iraqi Guests Attend Soiree in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1975)

vice-president taha muhyiddin marouf of the republic of iraq and the iraqi government delegation he is leading attended a performance of acrobatics presented by the peking acrobatic troupe here this evening.

accompanying the distinguished guests at the performance were li ching-chuan, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; and chia ting, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

the traditional acrobatic items drew warm applause from the distinguished iraqi guests. at the end of the performance, vice-president taha muhyiddin marouf presented the acrobats with a basket of flowers to congratulate them.

this morning, vice-president taha muhyiddin marouf toured the great wall and a tomb of the ming dynasty in the company of li shui-ching, chinese minister of the first ministry of machine building. some of the distinguished iraqi guests visited the palace museum.

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Vice President Taha Muhyiddin Marouf and Other Distinguished Iraqi Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1975)

chairman mao tsetung met here this morning with taha muhyiddin marouf, vice-president of the republic of iraq, and the official members of the iraqi government delegation he is leading.

official members of the iraqi government delegation taking part in the meeting were: hikmat al-azzawi, minister of economy; mohammd sabri al-hadithi, under-secretary of the ministry for foreign affairs; falih a.r. al-samarrai, iraqi ambassador to china; and abdul wadoud al-shaikhly, ambassador and director-general of protocol of the ministry for foreign affairs.

chairman mao expressed welcome to vice-president marouf and the other distinguished iraqi guests on their visit to china. after shaking hands with each of the distinguished guests, he had a cordial and friendly conversation with vice-president marouf, minister al-azzawi and under-secretary of the ministry for foreign affairs al-hadithi.

present at the meeting and conversation were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, deputy department director tang wen-sheng and li liu-ken.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice President Marouf Hold Another Round of Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1975)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping held another round of talks here this afternoon with taha muhyiddin marouf, vice-president of the republic of iraq and leader of the iraqi government delegation.

Iraqi Vice President Gives Grand Banquet
in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1975)

taha muhyiddin marouf, vice-president of the republic of iraq and leader of the iraqi government delegation, gave a grand banquet here this evening.

among those attending the banquet were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress li ching-chuan.

the national flags of the people's republic of china and the republic of iraq were hung side by side in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people.

vice-president marouf and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping made speeches at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

in his speech, vice-president taha muhyiddin marouf praised china for the glorious results she had achieved in battering imperialism and effecting the rise of the chinese people and in other respects. he conveyed to the great chairman mao tsetung and to the friendly chinese people the regards and greetings of president ahmed hassan al-bakr and the fighting iraqi people.

he said: "the relations between iraq and china are unbreakable, they are constantly growing in the interest of our two countries and peoples. therefore, we are happy with these relations and the mutual understanding, cooperation and friendship embodied in them. yet, we ardently desire to develop these relations in the political, economic, social and all other spheres and reinforce their foundation. it is our hope that this visit has contributed and will continue to contribute to building and expanding this foundation and to further strengthening the common struggle of our two countries and peoples against imperialism and zionism and for construction, progress and development."

the vice-president noted that recently the peoples have won victories in many parts of the world after long years of arduous struggle. "it is an eloquent proof that the imperialist-imposed schemes for the subjugation and enslavement of the peoples of the world and for the plunder of their resources and wealth have suffered defeat," he added.

he continued: "imperialism will never lay down its big stick. though suffering a defeat in one part of the world, it seeks by greater effort and concentration

to throw its forces into other regions. the role played by imperialism and zionism in the arab region, their attempt to strike at and foil the palestinian revolution, the pushing of various capitulationist solutions and the intensification of zionist colonial aggression in palestine -- these are all part of a conspiracy directed against the forces of national liberation and revolution with the purpose of enabling imperialism and its monopoly cliques to go on robbing the peoples of their human and material resources and foodgrains."

vice-president taha muhyiddin marouf reiterated iraq's principled stand of supporting the right of the palestinian arab people to liberate their homeland and decide their own destiny in palestine -- their motherland.

he condemned the united states for launching, of late, a campaign of threat and intimidation against the oil-producing countries. "this campaign, which threatens to occupy territories and oil wells, is not only a shameless violation of the rudimentary criteria and spirit of international law and practice, but runs counter to the most elementary economic commonsense," he stated.

in his speech, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping said: "today, chairman mao tsetung met his excellency the vice-president, and they had a cordial and friendly conversation. during his visit, his excellency also met premier chou en-lai. in the last few days our two sides held sincere and friendly talks on the relations between our two countries and international issues of common concern, which yielded satisfactory results. his excellency the vice-president's visit, though short, has made a positive contribution to enhancing our mutual understanding and strengthening the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. it has been a very successful visit."

he said: "the chinese and iraqi peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the long struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the world today is not at all tranquil. in the face of the policies of aggression and hegemonism pushed by the superpowers, the chinese people, the iraqi people, all third world peoples and all people of the world have common interests and share weal and woe. both you and we feel the need to further develop our mutual relations. the development of the friendly relations between china and iraq not only accords with the fundamental interests of our two peoples, but also benefits the third world's common cause of unity against imperialism and hegemonism. the chinese people

will always side with the people of iraq and other third world countries, fight shoulder to shoulder and advance together with them to seize new and greater victories in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and for the cause of human progress."

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping requested vice-president marouf, on his return, to convey the friendly greetings and high esteem of the chinese government and people to his excellency president al-bakr, the other state leaders and the people of iraq.

present at the banquet were: minister of the first ministry of machine-building li shui-ching, vice-foreign ministers wang hai-jung and ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, member of the n.p.c. standing committee hsieh ching-yi, and leading members of other departments concerned, including hsiao peng, sun hsiao-feng, chen wei-chi, ma yao-chi, chien hsin-chung, yen chih-hsiang, chia ting, mu ching, li che-fu, pan fei, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, wang shou-hsiang, pan yung-ti and tien wen-hui.

members of the iraqi government delegation, iraqi ambassador to china falih a.r. al-samarrai and diplomatic officials of the embassy were present.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Documents on Development of Trade, Economic and Technical Cooperation between China and Iraq Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1975)

two documents on the development of trade and economic and technical cooperation between china and iraq were signed here this evening.

present at the signing ceremony were:

vice-president of the republic of iraq taha muhyiddin marouf, minister of economy hikmat al-azzawi, iraqi ambassador to china falih a.r. al-samarrai and other distinguished iraqi guests; and

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress

li ching-chuan, vice-foreign minister ho ying and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng.

mohammd sabri al-hadithi, under-secretary of the ministry for foreign affairs of the republic of iraq, and chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, signed the documents on behalf of their respective governments.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted here this evening luciano bausi, former mayor of fireze, italy, and mrs. bausi. they had a friendly conversation.

mr. and mrs. bausi arrived in peking on july 3 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. they will shortly leave peking to visit southern china before going home.

Italian Delegation of Posts and Telecommunications Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1975)

chinese minister of posts and telecommunications chung fu-hsiang gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the italian delegation of posts and telecommunications led by giulio orlando, minister of posts and telecommunications of the republic of italy.

italian ambassador to china folco trabalza attended.

present were vice-ministers of posts and telecommunications shen kuang, chu chun-ho and liu cheng-ching.

minister chung fu-hsiang met and had a friendly conversation this afternoon with the delegation.

the delegation arrived in peking by air this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of posts and telecommunications.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Japanese Women Scientists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1975)

chinese vice-premier wu kuei-hsien here this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the visiting japanese women scientists delegation led by kiyo tsuji, professor of the japan women's university.

present at the meeting were members of the delegation professor kiku murata, professor teruko arasaki, professor tei yamanishi, associate professor shigeko nakanishi, professor mieko ohyagi, researcher shizuko yamaguchi and associate professor yoshiko arikawa, and secretary of the delegation hiroko terada.

on hand were wang chien-chung, a leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and chinese women scientific workers.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Embassy Marks Sino-Korean Scientific Cooperation Agreement Anniversary

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 4, 1975)

chinese ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea li yuan-chuan today gave a buffet and a film show to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the signing of the scientific cooperation agreement between academia sinica and the academy of sciences of the d.p.r.k.

present were choe hwa chun, first vice-president, and li gon sik, vice-president, of the academy of sciences of the d.p.r.k., song gwan jo, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations, and responsible officials of other korean departments concerned.

li yuan-chuan and choe hwa chun proposed toasts at the buffet. guests and hosts conversed gladly about china-korea friendship and wished continuous consolidation and development of the scientific cooperation between the two countries.

prior to the buffet, the korean guests saw chinese scientific education films in company of chinese comrades.

Film Reception Marks Anniversary of Scientific Cooperation Agreement between Academies of Sciences of China and Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1975)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, today gave a film reception at the embassy here to mark the 15th anniversary of the signing of the scientific cooperation agreement between the academies of sciences of china and korea.

among the guests were leading members of the academy of sciences of china wang chien-chung and liu chung-yang; and leading members of chinese departments concerned and scientists, including ho chang-ming, liu hsi-lin, tung ti-chou, huang ping-wei, wu tsao-wen and kuan wei-yen.

a korean feature film "for the new generation" was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean President Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Freetown, Jul. 4, 1975)

sierra leonean president siaka stevens received and had a friendly talk with nieh ying, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in sierra leone, here yesterday.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj and Other Distinguished Thai Guests Arrive in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 5, 1975)

prime minister

mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj of the kingdom of thailand and the other distinguished thai guests accompanying him on his visit to china arrived here from kunming by special plane this afternoon. they were accompanied on the visit by vice-premier hua kuo-feng and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

among those giving a warm welcome to the distinguished thai guests at the airport were chao tzu-yang, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chen hai-han, leading member of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army; chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, as well as more than 2,000 local people.

today, colourful bunting flew over the main streets and welcome streamers trailed from buildings along the main thoroughfares in the city. when the special plane carrying prime minister kukrit pramoj landed amid the beating of drums and gongs, chao tzu-yang walked over and warmly shook hands with prime minister kukrit pramoj, minister of foreign affairs chatichai choonhavan and other distinguished guests, and joined them in walking round to meet the welcoming crowds who waved the national flags of china and thailand or bouquets or colourful streamers to pay tribute to the distinguished guests.

when prime minister kukrit pramoj and other distinguished guests departed from kunming today, they were seen off at the airport by chairman chou hsing and vice-chairmen liu ming-hui, hsu hsueh-hui and tuan pao-chen of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, cha yu-sheng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. kunming units, and kuo shao-chuan, chairman of the kunming city revolutionary committee.

prime minister kukrit pramoj and other distinguished thai guests toured scenic spots along the western hill on the outskirts of kunming.

Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee Gives Banquet in Honor of Thai Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 5, 1975)

the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening in honour of prime minister mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj and the other distinguished thai guests accompanying him on his visit to china.

chinese vice-premier hua kuo-feng and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung were present at the banquet.

in his toast at the banquet permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee chao tzu-yang said: we are very glad that prime minister kukrit pramoj has come to kwangchow after visiting the chinese capital of peking, shanghai and kunming.

"china and thailand are close neighbours and there exists a traditional kinship-like friendship between the people of the two countries," he said, "it gladdens our hearts to have this happy get-together with the distinguished thai guests today." he expressed the wish that the relations between china and thailand would be further developed and wished prime minister kukrit pramoj and the other distinguished guests a successful visit.

in his toast, prime minister kukrit pramoj expressed satisfaction at his current visit to china as well as the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between thailand and china. he said: "thailand and china have no reason whatsoever to choose estrangement instead of unity. from now on, the two countries will further enhance friendly exchanges and develop trade."

both thailand and china are opposed to any country seeking hegemony in the world, he added. he proposed a toast to the lasting friendship between the two countries.

accompanied by hua kuo-feng and chao tzu-yang, prime minister kukrit pramoj and the other distinguished guests this afternoon visited a people's commune on the outskirts of kwangchow and were given a warm welcome by leading members and peasants of the commune. the distinguished guests watched with interest commune peasants reaping an early rice harvest in golden paddy field. visiting a lichee orchard, the guests were entertained with dew-fresh lichee just picked from the trees.

Thai Political Leaders Welcome Normalization
of Thai-China Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1975)

a number of thai government and political leaders have expressed welcome to the normalization of relations between thailand and china and voiced strong opposition to hegemonism, according to a bangkok report, quoting thai newspapers of july 3.

pramarn adireksan, deputy prime minister and minister of national defence and leader of the thai nation party, pointed out in his july 2 statement that the soviet union is expanding its influence in the southeast asian region in an attempt to replace the u.s. which is withdrawing from the scene. the soviet union or any other power should be prevented from establishing supremacy over southeast asia. this is a matter concerning not only thailand but all countries of this region. every one of us should pay attention to it and prevent intrusion by hegemonic forces. only by so doing can peace be established in this region and the status of neutrality be maintained, he said.

prasit kanchanawat, speaker of the house of representatives and leader of the social nationalist party, in his statement on the same day referred to the joint communique, saying that opposing hegemonism meets thailand's requirement, because thailand needs neither to intervene in the domestic affairs of other countries nor to be intervened by any other country in its own domestic affairs. a correct choice is made in establishing diplomatic relations with the people's republic of china. it should win the praise and support of the people of the whole country, he said.

krasae chanawongse, leader of the new force party, said that the establishment of diplomatic relations between thailand and china "opens a new chapter in the historical relations between the two peoples", and this relationship will be conducive to establishing peace in this region.

klaew norapathi, leader of the socialist front party, stated on the same day that his party fully supports the normalization of relations between thailand and the people's republic of china, because it "will contribute to peace and prosperity of this region". the joint communique is beneficial to the third world countries, he added.

seni pramoj, leader of the democratic party, in his statement endorsed the establishment of diplomatic

relations between thailand and china. to be friendly with china is a necessity to us, he said.

sawet piampongsarn, leader of the social agrarian party, said that he wholeheartedly supports the establishment of diplomatic relations between thailand and china.

Thai Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 6, 1975)

mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj, prime minister of the kingdom of thailand, and the distinguished thai guests accompanying him to china left here for home by special plane this morning at the end of their successful visit, taking with them the chinese people's friendship for the thai people.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by:

chinese vice-premier hua kuo-feng, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, director of the protocol department chu chuan-hsien and deputy director of the asian affairs department cheng jui-sheng of the foreign ministry; and

leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army and the kwangchow city revolutionary committee chao tzu-yang, chen hai-han, chiao lin-yi, wang chuan-kuo, lo tien and lo fan-chun.

prime minister kukrit pramoj's visit to china and the official establishment of diplomatic relations between china and thailand have turned a new chapter of friendship in the history of relations between the two countries. today the national flags of china and thailand fluttered in the breeze over the paiyun airport. as prime minister kukrit pramoj and the other distinguished thai guests bade farewell to the more than 2,000 wellwishers, young people danced happily to the strains of gay music and people waved bouquets and colourful ribbons, expressing the sincere hope that the friendship between the people of china and thailand and the friendly relations between the two countries would be constantly developed.

vice-premier hua kuo-feng, provincial revolutionary committee chairman chao tzu-yang and other leading members shook hands with prime minister kukrit pramoj, foreign minister chatichai choonhavan and the other distinguished guests before they boarded the plane.

this morning, prime minister kukrit pramoj and the other distinguished guests visited the former site of the national institute of peasant movement run by chairman mao in his early years and the kwangchow museum and went sightseeing round the city in the company of vice-premier hua kuo-feng and vice-chairman lo fan-chuan of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Volleyball Association Gives Reception
in Honor of Tunisian Volleyball Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul, 5, 1975)

the chinese volleyball association gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome a tunisian volleyball delegation now on its friendly visit to china.

leader of the delegation is ben slimane mohamed, vice-president of the tunisian volleyball association, and deputy leader is bel hadj mohamed, secretary-general of the association.

attending the reception were chao cheng-hung, chairman of the all-china sports federation; chao pin, leading member of the chinese volleyball association; and leading members of organizations concerned chou cheng and wang fu-yung, as well as chinese volleyball coaches and players.

present were ezzeddine bouhlila, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tunisian embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

chao pin and delegation leader ben slimane mohamed spoke at the reception permeated with a friendly atmosphere. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and tunis would be constantly consolidated and developed.

the visiting volleyball delegation arrived in peking by air on july 3.

Tunisian and Chinese Men's Volleyball Teams
Have Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1975)

the tunisian men's volleyball team opened its china series at a friendly match with the chinese men's volleyball team in the capital indoor stadium here this afternoon. the match drew applause from the 18,000 spectators.

minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission chuang tse-tung, president of the all-china sports federation chao cheng-hung and leading members of departments concerned chao pin and lin chao-nan, and ezzeddine bouhlila, charge d'affaires ad interim in the tunisian embassy in peking, were present on the occassion and met the tunisian volleyball delegation leader ben slimane mohamed, deputy leader bel hadj mohamed and volleyball coaches and players of both sides.

the stadium was alive with warm expressions of friendship throughout the keen competition. displaying a tenacious spirit, the tunisian players showed good team-work and all-round skills in organizing both defense and attack. the chinese team played an attacking game and took all the three sets. the fine performance and sportsmanship of the players of the two countries drew rounds of warm applause from the stands.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Chemists' Delegation Leaves West
Germany for Home

(NCNA-English Bonn, Jul. 4, 1975)

a chemists' delegation of the chinese academy of sciences left here for home today after a four-week visit to west germany.

the 8-member delegation is led by chen pen-ming, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the institute of chemistry under the academy of sciences.

the chinese chemists came for a friendly visit and academic study at the invitation of the max planck association.

professor reimar luest, president of the association, and dr. scheidemann, department director of the federal ministry of research and technology, received the chinese delegation.

the delegation visited institutes of the max planck association, and universities and factories in a number of cities. it made two academic reports at hamburg university.

the chinese chemists were cordially received by german scientists and friends wherever they went.

German Federal Republic Football Team Plays
Farewell Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1975)

the national amateur football team of the federal republic of germany played the chinese team to a 1:1 draw in its farewell friendly match here this evening.

the match was played in a friendly atmosphere and drew more than 80,000 weekend spectators to the floodlit peking workers' stadium. there was a rousing ovation at the final whistle as the appreciative spectators applauded both teams for a well played match and the players of the two countries stood in a line and waved to the crowd happily in acknowledgement of the tribute. half-time score was 1:0 in favour of the chinese team.

present were chuang tse-tung, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, li ching-chuan, a leading member of the commission, and chao hsi-wu, president of the chinese football association. they met hermann neuberger, leader of the visiting team.

gerd berendonck, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the federal republic of germany here, and mrs. berendonck were present.

chih shang-pin scored the first goal after 43 minutes of play. in a goalmouth melee, one of the german defenders handled the ball. the free kick was deflected by the german defenders who stood in a line in front of the goal and chih shang-pin took a powerful low shot beyond the reach of the german goal-keeper manfred behrendt.

german centre forward heinz rudi weiler scored the equalizer in the 76th minute. chinese goal-keeper hu chih-kang leaped high to catch a high shot but dropped the ball on the fall and weiler scored the opportunist goal with a ground shot.

the match was played at a fast pace throughout and the two teams were evenly matched.

in three friendly matches, the visitors won from the shanghai team 5:0, lost to the kwangtung provincial team 0:1 before they drew their match this evening. they will leave china tomorrow.

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STUDY OF THE "DREAM OF THE RED CHAMBER"

Forever Inter the Exploitation System

- after reading the 53rd chapter of the "Dream of the Red Chamber"

by

Wang Yü-k'un (王玉坤), Wang Hsiao-ch'i (王小其)
and Wang Hsiao-p'ang (王小庞)
of the Nanwangchuang Brigade, Anp'ing County, Hopei Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 8, 1975)

The movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat personally led by Chairman Mao has enabled us to gain a deeper understanding of the question of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture. We feel that in conjunction with the study of the question of theory, it is of significance that the novel "Dream of the Red Chamber" should be read not as a story but as history. We are now going to recount our impressions after reading the 53rd chapter of the "Dream of the Red Chamber"

Through describing the payment of rents by the peasants of Heishan Village to the big landlords known as the House of Ningkuo, and the ancestor worship on the eve of the Chinese New Year and the celebrations of the Chinese New Year and the Lantern Festival at the House of Chia, this chapter enables us to see the insatiable exploitation of the peasants by the big bureaucrats and landlords, the farce of the feudal patriarchal system and the corrupt life of debauchery.

Let us discuss first the payment of rents by the peasants of the Heishan Village. On the list of rents handed to the House of Ning by Wu Chin-hsiao, head of the Heishan Village, there are 2,500 taels of silver which represent rents in money for expenditure by the landlords. There are also large quantities of cereals and grain, carefully processed meat of all

descriptions, dainties of all kinds from the mountains and seas, dried fruits and vegetables, firewood and charcoal, etc., which represent rents in kind for the enjoyment of the landlords. In addition, there are also "playthings" for the young masters of the House of Chia--28 live deer, rabbits, pheasants and western ducks--which represent extra exploitation. Taking into consideration the properties given in this list of rents and with the luggage, dry provisions, fodder and carts brought by the peasants coming to pay the rents added, we figure that their total weight comes to about 200,000 catties. To bring these 200,000 catties of things from "the mountains and coasts" to the capital, they have to brave the bone-piercing cold wind and traverse over land covered with four or five feet of ice and snow, and the journey alone takes one month and two days. This is actually exploitation by labor conscription of the serf system. The hardships suffered by serfs at that time cannot be all told. In particular, the year for which rents are paid by the peasants of the Heishan Village "was actually not a good year. It rained continuously from March to August, and it never got fine for five or six days in succession." "In September, there was a heavy hail with hailstones the size of a bowl, and over an area of two to three hundred li, thousands of people and houses together with their domestic animals and grain were hurt or damaged." It can be seen that this is a year of major calamity. In this year of major calamity, the sub-landlord Wu Chin-hsiao has plundered so much properties from the peasants of the Heishan Village. Who knows how many people have to suffer from cold and hunger or to go bankrupt because of that! However, this black-hearted big landlord Chia Chen is still not satisfied. Frowning, he says, "What is this good for?..... Really we couldn't afford to celebrate the Chinese New Year!" This is completely the look of a jackal. How he wishes to suck away all the marrow from the bones of the peasants.

Chairman Mao points out in the article "The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party," The feudal ruling class composed of landlords, the nobility and the emperor owned most of the land, while the peasants had very little or none at all. The peasants tilled the land of the landlords, the nobility and the royal family with their own farm implements and had to turn over to them for their private enjoyment 40, 50, 60, 70, or even 80 percent or more of the crop. In effect the peasants were still serfs." The tenants of the Heishan Village are actually the serfs of the House of Ningkuo.

As we read the 53rd chapter of the "Dream of the Red Chamber" about the payment of rents and hear the big landlord Chia Chen shout, "If you are not pressed for payment, whom we should approach," the tragic history of the hardships suffered by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the old society immediately floats before our eyes. At that time, our Nanwangchuang was used to be flooded by the Huto River. In the rainy season, there was a vast sheet of water all over the fields and during the dry spell there was a vast expanse of white sand. When the wind was blowing, there was dust all over the place and people could not see anything. The landlords and rich people occupied by force the greater part of land in the whole village with the seal of power in one hand and a sword in the other. They ruthlessly oppressed and exploited the peasants. Although the thirteen landlord and rich-peasant families at Nanwangchuang were not as extravagant as the House of Chia, their insatiable greediness and wickedness were just the same. Their exploitation by rents made up

50, 60, 70 or even 85 percent of the crop. Such ruthless exploitation by rents was like a big poisonous snake that clung to the poor people sucking their sweat and blood, and swallowing up their bones and flesh. Adding to this there were man-made and natural disasters. How could there be a way for the poor people to make a living! Before Liberation, more than 130 of the more than 200 families in our village had to beg for a living. More than 60 families worked as hired farmhands and 45 families had to sell their children. Really, the water of the Huto River that flowed day and night could not wash away all the blood feuds of us poor and lower-middle peasants!

In the old society, the laboring people led the life of draft animals. They suffered all their life, and in the end they had to die of cold and hunger because the landlords and rich people had sucked dry their blood and sweat. However, the landlords and rich people who led a parasitic life like the House of Chia--they had to be clothed and fed by others, and they did not make diligent use of their limbs, were unable to distinquish between the five cereals and led a life of debauchery--talked nonsense saying that they were "fated to lead such a life" due to "the kindness of their ancestors." The description of how the House of Chia offers sacrifices in the ancestral hall and celebrates the Chinese New Year makes us see clearly the corrupt life of the exploiting classes.

For thousands of years, the feudal landlord class and the followers of Confucius and Mencius attached great importance to the offer of sacrifices at their ancestral halls. The feudal emperors had their "vassals who distinguished themselves by meritorious service" "rewarded with perpetual spring and autumn sacrifices." Through offering sacrifices at ancestral halls, they admonished their offspring to be "thoroughgoing about the funeral rites for parents and the worship of ancestors," to cling closely to the old rules of their ancestors, and to abide by feudal moral principles. They also made use of offering of sacrifices at ancestral halls to line the main streets with "honor guards and musical instruments." They hung high at the center of the main halls the portraits of their ancestors "wearing embroidered robes and jade belts," gilt boards bearing "the writings of His Late Majesty" and scrolls for the purpose of holding in awe and deceiving the common people, publicizing the reactionary preaching that "exploitation is justified," and vigorously creating public opinions for defending the reactionary and decadent dictatorship of the landlord class.

Chairman Mao pointed out in his "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan," "These four authorities--political, clan, religious and masculine--are the embodiment of the whole feudal-patriarchal system and ideology, and are the four thick ropes binding the Chinese people, particularly the peasants." It was precisely because of this that the landlords and rich people in old China were especially enthusiastic with the building of ancestral halls, the offer of sacrifices to their ancestors, the continuation of their family records and the setting aside of fields for sacrificial purposes. Their criminal object was to make a vain attempt through these activities to consolidate the reactionary rule and extend economic exploitation. Since Liberation, this set of trash for the embodiment of the feudal-patriarchal system has been swept away. However, the class enemies who are not reconciled to their

doom still attempt to make use of the influence of the feudal clannish relationship to sabotage the unity of the commune members. We must heighten our vigilance. Whether or not one is close to us is determined by his class. Before Liberation, millions of poor and lower-middle peasants had suffered enough from oppression and exploitation by the landlord class, including landlords from the same clan. In 1938, the Eighth Route Army led by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party came to our village. They came from all corners of the country and bore different surnames. However, for the sake of a common revolutionary goal, they fought in unity and led us paupers to make revolution.

The period of the approaching doom of the landlord class--which like "the monkeys that have to scatter when the tree falls"--is portrayed in the "Dream of the Red Chamber." Leading a merry, decadent and befuddled life, they only play the role of the vampire toward the poverty-stricken peasants. Such imperial relatives and aristocratic big landlords in the House of Chia feed on dainties from the mountains and seas, live in towers and pavilions and wears furs and silks. They go out on horseback or in sedan chairs. The twenty or more masters have to be waited on by more than 300 slaves. However, they are still not satisfied, and on festive days, they make redoubled efforts to plunder wealth to be squandered away for pleasure. Through the celebrations of the Chinese New Year and the Lantern Festival in the House of Chia, Ts'ao Hsüeh-ch'in has profoundly and carefully painted a picture of the life of enjoyment led by a handful of vampires built upon the bone piles of the laboring people.

When the Chinese New Year was celebrated in the old society, the landlords performed all kinds of wicked deeds for the purpose of enjoyment, but the poor peasants had to suffer and run away from their creditors. Every year, in the last month of the old calendar, the landlords brought their lackeys to the doors of the poor people to vehemently demand the repayment of debts. The household heads of the poor people who were unable to pay their rents or debts could only run away from their creditors, and they could not show their faces until firecrackers had been let off on the New Year Eve. Some hard-pressed poor people were even forced to commit suicide. Whenever the Chinese New Year drew close, the fields and yards were swept clean, and the landlords dismissed their hired farmhands. The hired farmhands who were worn out by fatigue and had nothing but their torn garments were obliged to go back to their dilapidated huts to lead a miserable life through the Chinese New Year. On the New Year Eve, some poor people could only feed on bran paste. Some had to go to other villages to beg for food and pass the night in dilapidated temples. When it snowed heavily, some actually died of cold. Whenever those years are called to mind, one is filled with sadness and indignation.

After reading the 53rd chapter of the "Dream of the Red Chamber," we cannot help from recalling how we suffered in the wicked old society. At that time, some of us worked as laborers for the landlords and rich peasants and almost died of sickness in the quarters of the hired farmhands. Some of us had to go with their mothers to beg for food in the streets when they were young because their fathers had starved to death in the old society. After Liberation, guided by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, we came to our own and became the masters. We wholeheartedly took the bright road to socialism charted by Chairman Mao in order to free

ourselves from poverty, and we followed the road of agricultural collectivization. In 1955, our three households of poor peasants linked our hearts and efforts together, fought heaven and earth, and waged struggle against the class enemy. We resisted the erroneous line and braved a string of sarcastic remarks and blows. We brought actual prosperity to the agricultural cooperative and was described by the great leader Chairman Mao as "the orientation of the five hundred million peasants all over the country." This great instruction of Chairman Mao's gave us additional and endless strength. From then on, the poor and lower-middle peasants of our Nanwangchuang unswervingly and courageously forged ahead along the socialist road under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In Nanwangchuang today, "people have changed their way of thinking and the land has changed its attire. The fields are linked into platforms and there are rows of trees. Spurring our horses and cracking our whips, we learn from Tachai and forever go forward along the golden road."

More than 200 years ago, under the pen of Ts'ao Hsüeh-ch'in, the feudal society was described as the paradise of the landlords and the hell of the poor people. This was also so in the semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China. Today, the study of the 53rd chapter of the "Dream of the Red Chamber" is of benefit not only to the young people in understanding what is the feudal landlord class and what is class exploitation. After reading this chapter, we poor and lower-middle peasants also would cherish even more the new society and hate the more the cannibal old society. We would show greater faith in the truth that "only socialism can save China," understand why it is necessary to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, and strengthen further our ironlike determination in taking the socialist road. In order to inter forever the exploitation system and consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must seriously study Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, clarify the question of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the basis of linking up theory with practice, carry out to the letter the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level, and go forward forever along the road of continued revolution!

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IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION

Vigorously Launch a Mass Movement To Develop Iron and Steel Production

- Recording of important facts at a forum held by the workers and cadres of the Capital Iron & Steel Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 19, 1975)

At a time of the in-depth development of the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the situation on the industrial front was excellent, the reporters of this newspaper recently convened a forum at the Capital Iron and Steel Company. The speeches made at the meeting reflected the great resolution and lofty spirit revealed by the iron and steel workers of the capital in developing our iron and steel industry at a faster pace.

The forum was held at the 3rd conference room of the Capital Iron and Steel Company on the afternoon of June 7. Before all the participants had shown up, a general discussion began. Comrade Li Wen-ch'i said: We have recently produced a kind of spring steel to the excitement of everyone. In the past, we had to import this kind of steel, and a certain country even thought of seizing every opportunity to sell it at a high price so as to strangle us. With excitement, old worker Li Ch'ing-shan said blankly: "I'm an iron and steel worker. I feel quite uneasy when our country has to buy rolled steel at a high price. We must show spirit of this kind, and rely on our own strength to push up the production of iron and steel!...."

At this time, all had come and the forum started. Li Wen-ch'i (Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Capital Iron & Steel Company):

Spurred by Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the situation on the whole industrial front is very favorable. The petroleum industry has all along led the way advancing at a high speed. The coal, transportation and other sectors are moving up very fast, and the situation is pressing. This has posed to our iron and steel industry a question: When other fronts are taking broad strides forward, what should our iron and steel industry do?

Industrial development takes steel as the key link, and the iron and steel industry has a bearing on the whole situation. To develop industry at a faster rate, strengthen national defense, speed up agricultural mechanization and build a powerful material foundation for the dictatorship of the proletariat, iron and steel are indispensable. The people of the whole country pin high hopes on our iron and steel front. The workers on the iron and steel front have a heavy responsibility, and they can never fall short of the expectations of the Party and the people. Our iron and steel industry must take big strides forward and be a promoter of progress for the whole national economy.

Fighting by the side of Chairman Mao, we iron and steel workers at the capital are constantly under the direct care and guidance of the Party Central Committee, and have still greater obligations to make more contributions toward the development of the iron and steel industry. We must turn pressure into a motive force, go all out, aim high and strive for the all-round fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plans. From January to May this year, our company registered a big margin of increase in steel, rolled steel, iron ore, concentrated ore powder, etc. The quality of several tens of leading products also reached or surpassed the highest level in history. The new products successfully trial-manufactured were nearly double their number in the corresponding period of last year. But we cannot stand still at the existing level, for standing still means falling behind. Meanwhile, there are still weak links. We are in the course of summing up the work of the whole company in the first five months of this year, affirming achievements and looking for gaps, so as to enable our work to better cope with the present situation. We must mobilize to a fuller extent the masses, energetically tap internal potentialities and strengthen the regulation and direction of production. We must have a powerful system in command of production so that the strength of the masses can be better organized and concentrated to fight a stiff battle and to produce more and better iron and steel for the state.

Li Ch'ing-shan (a worker of the sintering workshop of the sintering plant):

I'm one who "cooks for" the blast furnace, and I am responsible for supplying the blast furnace with sintering ore. This link of ours has a direct bearing on the output and quality of iron. Since the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the workers of our workshop have displayed greater vigor. All of them have gallantly expressed their desire to be a red "cook" making sure that the blast furnace is properly "fed" and provided with proper material. Where the blast furnace calls for "100," we will never give it only "99". We will feed it with as much as it needs, not one catty or one ounce less. We must carry forward the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same death-defying daring spirit as displayed in those years of revolutionary war and develop iron and steel production at a high speed.

At present, we have come to summer production. The furnace temperature is high, and so is the room temperature. It is very hot indeed, and as soon as one enters the workshop one would soon be bathed in sweat. But our hearts are even hotter. For the sake of producing more steel of good quality, no matter how high the temperature is and how great the difficulties are, the output must also be insured and the quality must be of a high standard. In no way can we permit this link of ours to adversely affect iron and steel production. Though I'm already over 50 this year and old in age, for the sake of developing iron and steel production on a large scale, I also must work vigorously and diligently to contribute my own share of strength.

Recently, the company leadership put forward the call: The state plan must be not only fulfilled but also overfulfilled. This slogan is well raised because it shows the ambition to produce more extra iron and steel and make a greater contribution to the country. With the leadership voicing its determination, the workers will make still greater effort. The working class is the master of the country. The heavier

the burden, the more it is willing to shoulder it, and the greater the difficulties, the greater the glory. We will never fall short of the hopes of the Party Central Committee and the people of the whole country. We are determined to grasp properly the study of theory, vigorously step up iron and steel production, strengthen organizational discipline, strictly do things according to the system of personal responsibility and the work rules, fight another fine battle in the second half of the year and make still greater contributions to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Yin Chung-hua (Secretary to the Party Committee of the Steel Refinery):

Since the commencement of the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the cadres and workers of our plant have further aroused their revolutionary spirit. The broad masses of workers grasp the revolution and promote production with practical action, and the situation is getting better and better with every passing day. From January to May this year, iron and steel output showed an increase of 6.2 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. The range of variety of steel rose by 43.3 percent. Especially since the beginning of June, we have taken even bigger strides forward. In the past six days, our daily output averaged 500 tons of steel higher than the target set.

Summing up the work of this period, we deeply feel that Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and the Party Central Committee's relevant instructions are a powerful motive force for arousing the masses and bringing into play all positive factors to build socialism in a big way. So long as we grasp well the study of theory, correctly orient the ideological and political line, and seriously implement the Party policies, anything that we want to do can be done well, and what we formerly regarded as could not be accomplished can also be accomplished.

The workers of the dolomite workshop in the past regarded the overhaul of machines as something outside their province. At present they undertake of their own accord the work to overhaul the No. 3 chain-plate machine (鏈板机). In the past, three or four persons had to suspend production for four or five days before this task could be completed. Now, they make use of breaks in between production to rush through repairs without having to suspend production for a single day. The workers of the steel refinery feel as though they were in the "blazing hill" once summer arrives. In previous years, people had to be transferred from other workshops to support them. This year, they suggested that they could do without support. With their own hands, they got going themselves to start a project for cooling the floor with water thus lowering the room temperature and improving labor conditions. The facts show that once grasped in the hands of the masses, the revolutionary theory will be turned into a tremendous source of material strength.

Li Lien-chih (a young female steel-making worker of the steel-rolling plant):

I'm a steel-rolling worker. To roll more steel of good quality is an unshirkable responsibility of us steel-rolling workers. At present, the broad masses of workers of the whole plant and of the whole company are fighting with boundless enthusiasm for the overall overfulfillment of

the state plans. We can never allow the smooth flow of steel production to get stuck in our place. We are determined to "swallow up" more steel ingots and turn more steel into rolled steel to give active support to socialist construction and the national defense industry.

Recently, we have accepted an assignment for rolling spring steel. We are full of drive for the rolling of this kind of steel on the basis of self-reliance. The cadres have improved their style of work, and with those up and down working in concert and as a result of the three-in-one combination of workers, cadres and technicians to introduce technical innovations, spring steel has at last been successfully rolled. We must make redoubled efforts in making contributions toward the production of more iron and steel.

Liu Yü-chüeh (Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Iron-Smelting Plant):

How can we push up iron and steel production at a faster pace? The key to the question is that the leadership must trust and rely on the masses and vigorously launch a mass movement.

The facts have more than once educated us. For instance, the matter of tidying up clogging at material storage had been a subject of talk for two years without getting beyond the planning stage because the masses had not been mobilized. Recently, the Party branch of the raw material section assigned this task to the masses, and the matter was taken up the same day. While we were still discussing plans at the meeting, the workers had succeeded in clearing a way through two material storages.

Another incident also taught the cadres a great lesson. The phenomenon of leakage had occurred at a blast furnace material storage. We rushed to the scene, and we were of the opinion that it was difficult to find an immediate solution and production could still be maintained for the time being, we decided to wait until Monday when we would have forces concentrated on fixing things up. But the workers did not wait. The same night, they cleared away all the materials that had spilled out while insuring normal production. Later, the workers wrote a blackboard paper to criticize us: The leadership of the factory said that production should first be maintained and the problem of spilling could be put off until Monday. We workers said that this was leaving things to chance and what was to be done should there be more spilling of material?

This incident makes us deeply understand that the key to whether iron and steel production could be promoted in a big way and made to move up fast lies in whether the leadership can resolutely trust and rely on the masses. We were afraid of this and that in the past and failed to direct production effectively because we had not noticed the strength of the masses and brought their activism into play. So long as we unswervingly trust and rely on the masses and lead the masses to forge ahead courageously, we can surely win new victories in iron and steel production.

K'o Kuang-che (Chief of the Steel-Refining Workshop of the Steel Refinery):

The situation of our steel refining workshop has all along been quite good. Since June, the comrades have shown still greater vigor. At present, steel output has risen 7.3 percent compared with the corresponding period in May. This favorable situation had been won through the study of theory, the grasping of the line and our reliance on the masses.

The study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat has aroused the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers. Take Comrade Tu Pao-shan of the mold-making section for instance. After the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he seems to have become a changed man. When people preached "let the amount of remuneration determine the amount of labor." Comrade Tu Pao-shan took practical action to criticize this erroneous idea. He summoned his drive for the vigorous practice of socialism, and in a shock task, he worked on three shifts in a row. The comrades again and again urged him to take a rest, but he adamantly refused. Of course, we must pay attention to the proper combination of labor and rest when dealing with the workers, be concerned with the well-being of the masses, and cherish the workers' enthusiasm for the vigorous practice of socialism. However, this spirit displayed by Comrade Tu Pao-shan makes me realize that so long as the masses are so vigorous, there are no difficulties that cannot be overcome!

With the masses full of drive, the thinking of the leadership must be revolutionized the more. The Party committee call on us cadres to set an example with our own conduct and stay ahead of the masses. The great majority of cadres of our workshop are promoted from among the workers. They generally arrive at the workshop ahead of time every day to check the pre-work conditions. At night, they attend a get-together to arrange work for the next day. They are not only commanders but also fighters. No matter whether steel refining or casting is involved, they step in where there is a shortage of manpower. It is very difficult to make out who are the workers and who are the cadres and technicians.

The harmonious relations between the cadres and the masses and the unity and cooperation of comrades are one of the important factors behind our fast progress in production. Our workshop is making steel with converters, and the fast turnover is its salient feature. Therefore, we must fight in coordination, with each taking the whole situation into consideration, and the whole workshop must act in coordination. When a heat of steel is about to be poured out, all links must rapidly make proper preparations for the next heat thus giving form to a force with the converter as the center. For the sake of seizing every minute and every second, the workers have put forward the clarion call of approaching time for steel, approaching the life span of a converter for steel and approaching equipment for steel. These slogans have reflected the admirable spirit of the broad masses of workers in going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in the production of iron and steel for the country.

Hsing Ying-kuang (Deputy Secretary to the Party Committee of the Capital Iron and Steel Company):

As everyone says, in the whole country the present situation is as gratifying as it is pressing. The broad masses of workers on the iron and steel front are also full of confidence. They have entirely the strength to push up iron and steel production at a faster rate.

The study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat has brought about stability and unity, raised people's consciousness and mobilized the masses on the broadest scale. I drew some encouragement from my visit to the K'uangshan Machine Repairing Works this time. In the past, the quality of the products of this works was not very high, and the masses had a lot to complain. After the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the broad masses of workers of this factory have started a discussion on the question of the quality of products. They claimed that our production is not for making money but for building socialism. They criticized the factory leadership for failure to trust the masses in solving the problem of quality. Later, the leadership accepted the criticism of the masses and by arousing and relying on the masses, the problem of quality was solved very rapidly.

By relying on the masses, we can overcome difficulties. This is a truth. No matter where we are, so long as the leadership trusts, arouses and relies on the masses, it can allocate people to take care of political thinking, production technique, safety and quality, and the well-being of the workers, thus bringing about a vigorous revolutionary situation full of vitality.

At present, the season of high temperature has come, and the leading cadres must show special concern for the well-being of the workers and the improvement of labor conditions. The leaders at various levels of the company have gone to the forefront of production one after another. All departments have also called for bringing political and ideological work, and work to direct production and to supply means of livelihood to the forefront so that the leaders could perspire together with the workers.

(Li Lien-chih also acts concurrently as the deputy secretary of the CYL general branch in a workshop. This young female steel-making worker of the first generation could no longer sit tight and she interrupted with great emotion.)

Li Lien-chih:

The speeches of all comrades are very inspiring. I must bring back the good ideas and good experiences of everyone, and arouse the CYL members to seize every minute and every second and devote their maximum effort to smelting more ingots and rolling more steel. We must fight for drive and revolutionary spirit in the course of fighting the great battle for iron and steel.

At this time, a special train sounded its siren outside the window, and one carload after another of coal and concentrated ore powder had arrived. The siren sounded one long blast after another as though it were calling on people to plunge themselves quickly into the battle for steel. (By Our Own Reporter)

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SOCIALIST NEW THINGS

Be Promoters of Progress for Socialist New Things

by
Hsü P'ing (徐 平)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao June 16, 1975)

The founding of the socialist system of the dictatorship of the proletariat is a great leap forward in the development of the history of mankind. It is much superior to the old society. The socialist system has opened up a vast world for the growth of socialist new things.

Socialist new things possess communist factors, represent the road forward for the development of society, and embody the basic interests of the proletariat and the working people. The triumph of new things over old things is a universal and irresistible law in the universe. However, socialist society has just emerged from capitalist society and is thus in every respect still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges. There is still the bourgeois right as well as the soil breeding bourgeoisie and revisionism. Therefore, the birth and growth of socialist new things have inevitably to go through a serious struggle. Just as Chairman Mao has said, "New things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow. It is sheer fantasy to imagine that the cause of socialism is all plain sailing and easy success, without difficulties and setbacks or the exertion of tremendous efforts." The facts of class struggle also show that in order to restore the old system, the bourgeoisie invariably has to defend old things, and deal blows at and stifle the socialist new things, while the socialist new things can only grow and develop in the serious struggle against the old things.

Socialist new things emerge in the struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines and are the products of the implementation of the proletarian revolutionary line. Therefore, whether to defend and support the socialist new things with wholehearted eagerness or to adopt a thousand and one ways to oppose and attack them is an important content in the struggle between the proletarian revolutionary line and the opportunist and revisionist line and an important hallmark for distinguishing between genuine Marxists from the sham.

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao is a violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, after the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao was criticized under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, a great number of socialist new things have emerged on the various fronts like bamboo shoots after the spring rain. For example, the vigorous development of the mass movement to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, the birth of revolutionary committees and the strengthening of the centralized leadership of the Party, the three-in-one

combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young in the leading bodies at all levels, the growth and consolidation of the mass contingents of Marxist theorists, the creation and popularization of revolutionary model plays, the sending of educated young people to the mountains and countryside, the running of May 7 cadres schools, the sending of workers, peasants and soldiers to the university and the indepth development of the revolution in education, the sending of medical workers to the countryside, the barefoot doctors in the countryside and cooperative medicine, the study classes for training worker-peasant-soldier cadres, and so on and so forth. These socialist new things embody the basic interests and demands of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people. They are the rich fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, for pounding against and restricting the bourgeois right, and represent the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

However, as dictated by their reactionary class stand and the essence of the opportunist line, all opportunists are bound to frantically attack and vainly attempt to stifle the revolutionary new things. Lin Piao and his ilk had precisely done this. In the notorious plan for a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'," the Lin Piao anti-Party clique slandered the sending of organ cadres to the May 7 cadres school as "unemployment in disguise," smeared the integration of the educated young people with the workers and peasants and the sending of them to the mountains and the countryside as "reform through labor in disguise," and slandered the development of the communist spirit and the criticism of the revisionist "material incentive" by the working class as "exploitation in disguise." And so on and so forth. All this clearly shows that the Lin Piao anti-Party clique were the defenders of the decadent old things on the decline and opponents to the socialist new things. Their criminal aim was to oppose Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, extend the bourgeois right, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat, and restore capitalism. They also vainly attempted to incite a section of people who wanted to extend the bourgeois right and were more deeply influenced by the idea of the bourgeois right to oppose the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. However, the socialist new things have a great vitality and they represent the historical orientation for socialism to triumph over capitalism. The malicious attacks and sabotage by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and the new and old bourgeois elements could in no way hinder the growth and development of the socialist new things.

The experience of class struggle and the two-line struggle tells us that in order to be promoters of progress for socialist new things, the most basic thing to do is to rely on the implementation of the Party's correct line. "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line scientifically reflects the objective laws of social development and focally represents the basic interests of the proletariat and the working people, and the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the basic guarantee for the development of the socialist new things. The facts show that the socialist new things vigorously develop wherever Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is seriously implemented. On the contrary, the socialist new things are suppressed and destroyed wherever Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is interfered with.

In our revolutionary ranks, because some people lack a high awareness of the line and are more deeply influenced by the idea of bourgeois right, they are reluctant to part with the capitalist old things. They do not understand and are even antagonistic to the socialist new things. This situation merits our serious attention.

For example, some people think that the revolution in education, shortening the schooling system, running schools with open doors and learning industrial work and farming "are unconventional" and "inferior in quality." Again, some parents do not support their children who insist on making revolution in the countryside, and devise a thousand and one ways to get their children back to the city. Such erroneous ideas and actions all reveal the idea of bourgeois right, are signs of vacillation and negation to the socialist new things and are in essence a betrayal of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must resolutely act in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, constantly criticize revisionism, the idea of bourgeois right and the bourgeois world outlook, and wipe out the bourgeois "earth embankment" deep in their minds before we can unswervingly stand on the side of socialist new things, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and further the development of socialist new things.

Chairman Mao has patiently taught us, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." In order to be promoters of progress for socialist new things, we must strengthen our study, and learn to understand and have a good grasp of the question of theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat on the basis of combining theory with practice. We must, from the plane of consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and combating and guarding against revisionism, deeply understand the great significance of supporting and developing socialist new things. We must take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as the guide, seriously sum up the experience of the struggle between the new and old things on all fronts, clearly distinguish the growing communist factors from the moribund capitalist things and between the socialist new things that must be developed and the bourgeois right that must be restricted. The basic method for us to raise our ability to appraise Marxism is to arm our brains with the Marxist theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in the course of struggle, consciously transform our world outlook, strive to make a radical rupture with the old ideas and old traditional concepts, embrace communist ideas and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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OIL PIPELINE

New Pipeline Relays Oil from Taching to Peking Via North China Port

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1975)

a new oil pipeline running from the north china port of chinhuangtao to peking has just been completed. the 355-kilometre-long pipeline forms a part of the 1,507-kilometre-long "underground artery" linking the taching oil field in northeast china and north china.

it represents another victory for chairman mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."

crude oil from taching reached the tungfanghung oil refinery of the peking general petro-chemical works through the pipeline on june 23. daily quota of oil delivery via the pipeline has been overfulfilled every day in the past half month. the tungfanghung refinery has turned out a variety of high quality oil products from this crude oil. a part of the crude oil is delivered to a railway station depot near the refinery for distribution to other parts of the country.

the pipeline runs through 13 counties and cities in hopei province and tientsin and peking municipalities, intersecting rivers, railways and highways at more than 100 junctures. many heating and booster stations have been built along the line to ensure a steady flow of crude oil.

when the decision to construct the pipeline was announced in may 1974, people along the projected line all pledged to contribute their efforts to the task of moving taching crude oil directly to peking. an army of builders consisting of workers and rural militiamen presently marched to the construction sites. they tried in every way to speed up the project in the spirit of hard struggle. in order not to interfere with farmwork, the pipe trenches had to be dug within the short space between the end of the autumn harvest and the time of freezing, and this added to the difficulty of the construction work. seizing every minute, the builders finished the task of excavation within a week, eight days ahead of schedule. a pumping station was completed in three months instead of six months as scheduled.

on the basis of detailed surveys along the entire line and suggestions from the local people, the designers selected an economical and rational route, which saved the state a considerable sum of investment.

despite storms and heavy snow, the welders strictly adhered to the operation procedures and treated every welding with utmost precision. tests showed that all the weldings were up to standard, being tightly sealed and capable of withstanding high pressure. the efficiency in pipe welding was 40 percent higher than the original target.

leading cadres spent more than two-third of their work time every month at various worksites making investigations and directing work.

the over 40,000 pieces of equipment such as steel pipes, big motors, oil pumps, transformers and auxiliary equipment for the pipeline were made and processed by 240 factories in various parts of china by self-reliance.

PETROLEUM OUTPUT

China Tops Half-Yearly State Target for Petroleum

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1975)

china's petroleum industry has topped the state production quotas for the first half of this year. the total output of crude oil was 24 percent over that of the same period of last year, and the output of refined oil went up by 14 percent.

this has rendered powerful support for all branches of the national economy and helped forward china's socialist construction.

inspired by chairman mao's important instruction on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the workers and others engaged on the petroleum front have redoubled their efforts and pushed oil production up to a new high. daily output has risen month by month since the beginning of the year and the output of all of china's oilfields went up substantially in the first six months compared with the same period in 1974. most oilfields surpassed their half-yearly plans.

china's biggest oilfield, taching, has made great progress in oilfield construction work, tapping the potential of its old wells and helping other oilfields, thanks to the efforts of the workers and cadres in theoretical study, in grasping the party's line and in going all-out in production. taching's crude oil

output had surpassed its monthly target every month since january, and has registered a 14.9 percent increase over the same period of last year.

the yumen oilfield in kansu province increased its daily volume of injected water by 30 percent as a result of a 40-day battle to tap the production potential. this has ensured stable pressure at the wells; the oilfield overfulfilled its half-yearly state plan and its crude oil output was seven percent higher than in the comparable 1974 period.

displaying the spirit of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the karamai oilfield in sinkiang has quickened the pace of oilfield construction, and daily output of crude oil has risen steadily, setting all-time highs.

thanks to large-scale prospecting by oil surveyors in many parts of the country this year, the number of oilfields have grown, new oil pools have been discovered, a number of high yielding oil and gas wells drilled and new oil wells put into production.

implementing chairman mao's may 7 directive and criticizing revisionism, the oil workers and their families have reclaimed more wasteland and expanded farming and side-line production. the acreage seeded to grain and vegetables this year is 13 percent larger than that of last year. many oilfields have developed pig-raising and by the end of june an increase of 64 percent has been registered compared with the same 1974 period.

now the workers and cadres on the petroleum front are deepening their study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and are grasping revolution and promoting production. they are out to produce more crude oil in the second half of this year and overfulfil targets set by the fourth five-year plan. they are aiming to raise crude oil production capacity, conducting large-scale prospecting for new oilfields while readjusting and improving the existing oilfields.

IRON MINING

Advanced Power-Shovel Crew in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 7, 1975)

the no. seven power-shovel crew of the nanfen open-face iron mine of the penhsi iron and steel company in northeast china's liaoning province has since 1968 extracted 3,000,000 more tons of iron ore than planned, maintaining the national record for single power-shovel working efficiency.

the crew has seven operators, each having suffered in the old society. chief operator ho ching-po worked for a landlord as a cow herder, thinly clad and badly fed. thanks to the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, he stood up to become a master of the country in 1948.

the operators love socialism and hate capitalism. during the great proletarian cultural revolution and particularly in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, they have combined a serious study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao with the circumstances in mine and shown great socialist enthusiasm.

heavy rains last may swamped the mining ground. generally production is halted when this happens. but the operators kept on working, taking measures to drain the excess water.

a big snowstorm hit the open-face mine in a winter and the area was snowbound by the knee-deep snow. veteran operator sun su-pu and his assistant ploughed through the snow to continue work. later miners turned out to clear the way and ensured through-transport.

the crew improved the control of the scoop by pooling ideas. they shortened the time for loading each mine-car by nine seconds. thus they can handle an additional 140,000 tons of iron ore annually. among other innovations was a method that doubled 1974 ore output compared with 1965.

the no. seven power-shovel crew show a communist spirit in volunteering for heavy and difficult jobs. early last year, a new mining area was to be opened to increase output. the location was a windy place where the winter temperature runs under 30 degrees below zero, centigrade. chief operator ho ching-po asked the leadership for the assignment while the other power-shovel group emulating his was given better ground.

seeing something wrong with the equipment of the fraternal power-shovel group, the operator gave up his

meal time to help them. he said: "the cause of socialism is the cause of the proletariat as a whole. only when we unite as one and join our efforts and work hard can we achieve new successes in socialist revolution and construction."

EMBROIDERY

Famous Soochow Embroidery Presents Socialist Theme

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jul. 7, 1975)

embroiderers and designers of the soochow embroidery research institute in east china have created new works that reflect successes in socialist revolution and construction. in doing so, they are implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line on art and literature. they have gone among the workers, peasants and soldiers instead of remaining in their studios.

soochow embroidery is one of china's major traditional schools in this handicraft art. formerly most of the embroidery portrayed things feudal, bourgeois or revisionist. the designers often copied older conventional patterns and ancient paintings and were totally divorced from present-day struggles.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the workers in this field scathingly criticized the revisionist line on art and literature. they gained nourishment in actual struggle by participating in the work and life of the people in line with chairman mao's teaching that they "must for a long period of time unreservedly and whole-heartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers". they have created more than 600 popular new works, some of which extol the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party while others praise new revolutionary events and successes. they also give a number of life-like portraits of proletarian heroes.

to feature the determination of the rural people's communes in remaking nature, the embroiderers, cadres and designers of the research institute formed a three-in-one art-creation group and sought re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants in mountainous linhsien county, honan province. their creative enthusiasm was stimulated by the dauntless revolutionary spirit of the people of linhsien who built the 1,500-kilometre-long red flag canal in ten years. they

drew sketches and preliminary designs and revised them over and over again after soliciting the peasants' opinions until they made the embroidery called "the red flag canal", which crystalizes the linhsien people's spirit of hard struggle in building the magnificent canal skirting the towering taihang mountains.

when they were working on "the yangtze river bridge at nanking", the designers and embroiderers were guided by the advice given to them by the bridge builders, who made down-to-earth suggestions for their sketches and explained to them the special features of this engineering feat. encouraged by the bridge builders' daring to think, to act and break through, they freed themselves from the conventional techniques of traditional landscape art and tried to convey the struggle that went on between the two lines during the construction of the bridge. also, they combined the strong points of traditional chinese brushwork with principles of perspective in western painting. thus they designed the magnificent major piece of embroidery -- "the yangtze river bridge at nanking".

the embroiderers and designers of the soochow embroidery research institute have scientifically analyzed some traditional works in the light of chairman mao's teaching "make the past serve the present" and "weed through the old to bring forth the new". discarding the dross, absorbing the essence and altering the content, they have been better able to depict the struggles and life of our socialist era. one simple example is the changes they have made in the traditional soochow embroidery theme of "kittens". formerly, the kittens, although true to life, were presented as playthings. but when the designers worked in the rural people's communes, they learnt that the granary keepers raised kittens to protect their grain. this led them to try and link the kittens theme with the peasants' enthusiasm for "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." the embroidery shows two black-and-white cats sitting on piles of grain, alertly on the watch.

the embroiderers have introduced some new kinds of stitches, added bright shades of colour and enhanced the artistic appeal of their works so that they can better mirror present-day life.

WHEAT CROP

Scientific Experiments Raise Wheat Output in Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1975)

scientific experiments conducted by peasants, cadres and agro-technicians have raised wheat output in the 11 provinces, one municipality and one autonomous region of southern china.

a traditional rice producer, southern china is also an important wheat grower. scientific experiments started after liberation under the leadership of the communist party, receiving help from the departments concerned. the people have achieved a big and swift rise in the output of wheat in the course of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius in recent years. last year's per unit yield and total output were all-time highs, with per hectare yield 15 percent higher than the 1973 figure. per hectare yield in shanghai, kiangsu, chekiang and szechwan surpassed the national average. 29 counties or cities got three tons per hectare, five of them outstripping the 3.75-ton mark. more communes and their subdivisions achieved even higher output on large acreage.

the first problem tackled in the experiments was the harm to wheat crops by excessive spring rain in southern china, particularly in the middle and lower reaches of the yangtze river. coastal kiangsu province averages one rainy day every 2.5 days during the march-may period. many communes and brigades in the province found ways to deal with the problem and achieved stable high yields of wheat and barley many years running. the key is a highly efficient drainage system with deep furrows between broad rows of crops which drains off excessive surface flow and lowers the water table.

another problem solved is wheat scab and rust. wheat scab was most serious in the middle and lower reaches of the yangtze and used to hold down output by 20 to 40 percent. agro-technicians in shanghai, kiangsu and chekiang carried out research and experiments alongside commune members at the grassroots. they learned more about the growth pattern of wheat scab, found better ways to predict and control this disease and evolved scab-resistant strains. some communes and brigades deep-ploughed the fields, deeply burying the stumps of the rice which precedes wheat so to reduce the source of germs. they dug deep furrows to reduce soil moisture and change disease-favouring conditions. they also adopted scab-resistant strains and applied fungicide. these measures protected 90 percent of the crop.

with the spread of the three-crop-system (one crop of wheat and two crops of rice grown in a year), a larger acreage was seeded to winter wheat, which was given only a limited period of growth. the experimenters had to solve the contradiction between a short growth period and high output.

the peiwai commune in kuanghan county, szechwan province, planted a early ripening strain and used careful field management measures to achieve high output. the commune's acreage under winter wheat is twice that before the cultural revolution and per hectare yield rose to 3.9 tons from 2.8 tons.

these latest achievements are due to a mass movement and the combination of efforts by agro-technicians and peasants. agricultural research institutes in kiangsu province and lishui prefecture of chekiang province carried out experiments alongside the masses in various conditions and in a very short period evolved successful measures for high-yield wheat cultivation.

Shantung Wins Good Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jul. 7, 1975)

shantung province, a key wheat-growing area in china, has just brought in a good wheat harvest by overcoming natural adversities. total and per hectare yield on more than 3,866,000 hectares of land showed a 10 per cent rise over last year and reached an all-time high.

wheat accounts for one-third of the province's grain output. when the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat took shape early this year, the peasants and cadres pledged to wrest a good wheat harvest as a contribution to the consolidation of this dictatorship.

grain output in the province's yental prefecture surpassed for four successive years the three-ton-per hectare target set in the national programme for agricultural development, giving rise to a vigorous development of small industries and the entire economy. summing up the experience, the prefectural party committee became more deeply aware that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and that the real foundation lies in grain reserves. the prefecture set its 1975 targets for agricultural development and increases in wheat production last autumn. beginning from wheat sowing time, leading cadres of the prefectural

party committee went to study and work together with the commune members. diesel oil, farm machinery, insecticides and chemical fertilizers were supplied in good time by the industrial and commercial departments. as the whole party membership went all out for agricultural expansion, a 20 per cent rise over last year was achieved in total yield on more than 520,000 hectares of wheat fields.

since last winter, more than 1,000 cadres from provincial offices and some 70,000 cadres at the prefectural, county and commune levels went to the rural areas to grasp revolution and promote production, enhancing the excellent situation there. leading cadres in liaocheng prefecture in northwestern shantung joined commune members in building farmland improvement projects to combat drought, waterlogging and the alkalinization of soil which had always seriously affected local agriculture. they added 3,700 pump wells and 4,400 irrigation and drainage channels to benefit 80 per cent of the wheat fields and increase output by 20 per cent over last year on 266,000 hectares.

the wheat crops were attacked by armyworms, aphides and red spiders as a result of a relatively high temperature since last winter. one-third of the crops suffered from leaf and stripe rust to varying degrees. timely control measures ensured a good harvest nevertheless.

WOMEN'S EMANCIPATION

Yenan Cadres Discuss Women's Emancipation

(NCNA-English Sian, Jul. 6, 1975)

cadres who have long been active in women's work in yenan, once the centre of the chinese revolution, gave their opinions on the emancipation movement of chinese women in recent interviews with hsinhua.

"above all, chinese women owe their emancipation to the guidance by the correct line of the communist party and chairman mao," said pai feng-wu, chairman of the shensi provincial women's federation.

fiftyfive-year-old pai feng-wu was for many years in charge of women's work in the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region, of which yenan was the capital, during the chinese revolutionary wars. she served as director

of the department of women's work in a county and chairman of the women's national salvation association in a prefecture.

she recalled that in the semi-colonial and semi-feudal old society, working women in yenan were as cruelly enslaved and oppressed as their class sisters throughout china. a folk song says: "the abyss of misery goes ten thousand feet deep, and women are at the bottom."

in 1935 chairman mao arrived in northern shensi at the head of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army after the famous 25,000-li-long march. yenan was the seat of the central committee of the chinese communist party and the chief rear area of the chinese people's struggle for liberation from 1936 to 1948. the women's movement in yenan made vigorous progress under the leadership of the party and chairman mao. during the period of the agrarian revolution, women of yenan took an active part in the struggle to overthrow reactionary rule, suppress the local tyrants, distribute the land of the landlords and combat feudal patriarchal oppression. they formed a women's congress which advocated equality between men and women and abolished the evil practices of foot-binding, concubinage and the child-bride system -- all feudal fetters used for the persecution of women. foot-binding was a barbarous practice imposed on women by the feudal ruling class in china since the sung dynasty (960-1279 a.d.), by which women had to fold their toes over and bind them that way from childhood onwards.

during the years of the war of resistance against japanese aggression (1937-1945) and the war of liberation (1946-1949), women plunged into the great struggles for national and class emancipation. they encouraged their husbands or sons to join the army, defended their villages, did productive labour, supported the front, and helped build up organs of political power. they and the rest of the people finally overthrew the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and dug up the roots of the oppression and exploitation they were suffering from. since the founding of the new china, women in yenan and in the whole country have been working energetically for the country's socialist revolution and construction, achieving emancipation in an ever deeper sense and effective profound changes in their outlook.

"to win their own emancipation, women must take part in revolutionary struggle," said 60-year-old lu chih-liang, once vice-chairman of the women's national salvation association in the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region and vice-chairman of the northwest china women's federation. she is now a standing committee member of the shensi provincial association of poor and lower-middle peasants.

in pre-liberation china she was sold as a child-bride at the age of eight. for ten years she suffered from hunger and cold and was often scolded and beaten up, and felt so miserable that she wanted to commit suicide. enlightened by the chinese communist party, she came to know that it was necessary to rise in struggle in order to win freedom and liberation. so she broke through the obstruction put up by her feudal family and joined the revolutionary armed forces.

"i had many difficulties when i first joined the ranks of revolution," she said. "i threw away the bandages on my bound feet and carried my bedrolls, arms and grain ration like my comrades while we were on a march. my feet ached, but i tried my best to catch up with the others."

in 1941 lu chih-liang was among the first group of women to be elected to the assembly of representatives of the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region.

lu chih-liang said: "i became deeply aware that women cannot win emancipation by staying at home or waiting for others to bestow it on them as a favour. they can achieve the goal only through struggle.

"during the war against imperialist aggression, we knew that we couldn't possibly emancipate ourselves without driving out the aggressors. under the party's leadership, we got organized to make uniforms and shoes for the people's army and guerrillas, take care of the sick and wounded and encourage our husbands or sons to go to the front. some of us took up arms to fight alongside men. women also took an active part in the great production campaign in response to chairman mao's call for acquiring 'ample food and clothing by working with our own hands.' they opened new cropland and produced cotton cloth to smash the enemy blockades. many women became labour heroes.

"during the war of liberation, women of the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region gave vigorous support to the front when the kuomintang reactionary troops attacked yenan. in the first half of 1948 alone, they made 930,000 pairs of shoes, 34,000 suits of uniforms and 10,000 cotton-padded quilts for the people's liberation army. they sent grain, uniforms and bedclothes to the p.l.a. wherever it fought, and acted as sentries, patrols and messengers. respected for their great contribution to the people's liberation, women won a great rise in their political and social status."

what has been the task of the women's movement since liberation? the question was put to li fan-yi, who joined the revolution in 1948 and is now a standing committee member of the women's federation in the yenan prefecture and a vice-chairman of the yenan city revolutionary committee.

she said: "since the birth of new china chinese women have achieved political, economic, cultural and social emancipation. but victory in revolution does not mean all the old feudal and bourgeois stuff has been cleared away. ideologically, it takes a long struggle to eliminate the influence of the old ideas, customs and habits. to win women's complete emancipation, it is essential to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and strive hard to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism."

during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, she said, women have done well in criticizing revisionism and the more than 2,000-year-old reactionary fallacy of "men are superior to women" preached in the doctrines of confucius and mencius. this has further raised people's political consciousness, broken down the old customs and habits left over from the old society and fostered new socialist moral trends. women's emancipation has attained an unparalleled high level.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Banquet Honors Albanian Shooting Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1975)

the physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the shooting team of the people's republic of albania led by mihal qipo.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife attended.

present were leading member of the host commission li ching-chuan, leading members of departments concerned and coaches and sharp-shooters on the chinese shooting team.

li ching-chuan and mihal qipo proposed toasts at the banquet to the daily consolidation and development of the great friendship and revolutionary unity between the people and sportsmen of china and albania. during the banquet, chinese and albanian sharp-shooters sang songs of their own countries. then together they sang a song in praise of the china-albania friendship.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the albanian comrades-in-arms arrived here by air yesterday.

Albanian Paper Warmly Greets New Development of Albanian-Chinese Friendship

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 6, 1975)

the signing of the agreement on a long-term interest-free chinese loan to albania and the protocol on china providing albania with complete sets of equipment for projects was warmly acclaimed by the albanian paper "zeri i popullit" yesterday as a new development of the revolutionary friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples.

an editorial of the paper says: "the conclusion of these agreements is a new manifestation of the fraternal and unbreakable friendship between our two peoples, two parties and two socialist countries."

the editorial continues: "the warm and cordial reception the people's republic of china extended to the albanian government economic delegation led by adil carcani, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, its meeting with comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, its warm and cordial talks with workers, commune members, students and teachers in all the places it visited, once again show the revolutionary friendship and close cooperation between our two peoples, two parties and two countries."

the editorial points out: the friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples is eternal. "their friendship and unity are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. they are forged by our two parties and beloved leaders comrade enver hoxha and chairman mao tsetung," the editorial adds.

it highlyappraises the great victories of the two peoples in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. it says: "the resolute struggle carried out by the great people's china for freedom and independence of the world people and against u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and international reaction has further increased her international prestige. engaging in a resolute, fierce class struggle at home and abroad against the blackmail and vicious intrigues and plots of the internal and external enemies, our people and the party of labour stand with the great chinese people and the communist party of china in the same trench against imperialism and revisionism and make their contribution to the just cause of the freedom-loving peoples and the victory of socialism and the revolution."

the editorial says in conclusion: "these agreements once again expressed the will and aspirations of our two fraternal peoples to be always united, always fight together and win victory together, to carry on the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to score new and greater victories in the socialist construction in our two countries and to strive for the triumph of marxism-leninism."

Anniversary of Founding of Albanian People's Army Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1975)

commanders and fighters of a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army held a meeting today to warmly celebrate the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army.

attending the meeting were albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife, military attache a. dautag of the albanian embassy here and his wife, and other albanian comrades.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome by leading members of the army unit chiang chen-ten and hsu heng-lu and commanders and fighters when they arrived at the army barracks in the company of fu chung-pi, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, and chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence. the soldiers carried red flags and streamers inscribed with the slogans: "a warm welcome to the heroic albanian comrades-in-arms excl" and "learn from the heroic albanian people's army excl" the band struck up the albanian song "we are true friends".

political commissar chiang chen-teh and military attache a. dautag addressed the meeting which was alive with warm expressions of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of china and albania.

in his speech, political commissar chiang chen-teh warmly praised the albanian people's army which had waged a resolute struggle against imperialism, soviet revisionist social-imperialism in particular, together with the people of the whole country under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, and performed meritorious deeds in the struggle to safeguard the dictatorship of the proletariat and build up their socialist motherland.

"at present," he said, "the heroic albanian people's army and the people throughout the country are engaged in class struggle and the socialist revolutionization movement, and in strengthening party leadership, implementing the party's military line, arming the entire people, mobilizing the whole people for preparedness against war and consolidating national defence. the albanian people's army is an indestructible people's armed force, a strong pillar and a great wall of iron in defence of their socialist motherland."

the political commissar pointed out that in their protracted common struggle against imperialism,

revisionism and reaction, the two parties, peoples and armies of china and albania had forged a profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity which are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and have withstood the test of violent storms. "we highly treasure this friendship and are determined to make contributions to its consolidation and development," he said.

in his speech, military attache a. dautag described the great achievements of the albanian people and army in various periods. "to press ahead in building socialism and strengthening national defence," he said, "our party has adhered to the slogan of 'pick in one hand and rifle in the other.' the armed people throughout the country are working to build socialism successfully and safeguard all the victories they have won.

"under the direct leadership and constant solicitude of the albanian party of labour and the commander-in-chief comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people's army has further enhanced its political and ideological awareness and combat strength. our armed people never believe in the demagogic clamours made by u.s. imperialism and the modern revisionists headed by soviet revisionism about the so-called international detente. on the contrary, we are steadily heightening our vigilance and fighting qualities."

the albanian attache paid tribute to the chinese people for the successes they had won in various fields under the leadership of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung. "at present, a mass struggle is going on all over china to eliminate the influences of the bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and of lin piao, and to continue to victoriously implement chairman mao tsetung's teaching on deepening the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"our party resolutely supports this struggle, regarding it as a principled struggle which is absolutely necessary for socialism and the cause of revolution," military attache a. dautag stated.

he pointed out, "our two parties, peoples and armies are linked together by the bonds of the sincere, indestructible and militant friendship that has been forged by our two great leaders chairman mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha on the basis of marxism-leninism and invincible internationalism. this friendship has stood all kinds of tests in sharp, big class struggle and the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and reaction and will forever be victorious."

the meeting ended amid the strains of the "internationale". after the meeting, the fighters entertained the albanian comrades-in-arms with songs, dances and musical items. the albanian comrades-in-arms also visited a company's club and saw a military exhibition by the fighters.

CHINA AND CAPE VERDE REPUBLIC

President of Cape Verde Republic Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Praia, Cape Verde Islands, Jul. 7, 1975)

aristides pereira, president of the republic of the cape verde islands, received li chen-hai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china to guinea-bissau, and the hsinhua journalists' group headed by wang hsun-sheng here yesterday.

the chinese guests have come to attend the independence celebrations of the cape verde islands at the invitation of the african party for the independence in guinea and cape verde.

the host and guests had a friendly talk.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Dahomey Football Team Plays Peking Eleven in Chinese Capital

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1975)

the visiting dahomey football team engaged the peking eleven at a friendly match in the workers' stadium here this evening before tens of thousands of cheering spectators. the home side won the match 4-2.

an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and dahomey prevailed in the stadium throughout the match. chinese and dahomey players shook hands cordially at the end of the match and the dahomey footballers, who are visiting china for the first time, raised their hands and waved greetings to the enthusiastic spectators.

minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission chuang tse-tung and leading member of the all-china sports federation chung shih-tung were among those present at the match. they met and had a friendly conversation with kpossou comlan roger, leader of the dahomey football delegation.

laleye antoine, charge d'affaires ad interim of the dahomey embassy here, and mrs. laleye were also present.

the half-time score was 2-1 in favour of the peking team.

the dahomey team played a defensive game combined with sudden bursts of counter-attack. in the second minute of play, the dahomey centre-forward talou darius gratien aime picked up a long pass down the middle of the pitch, weaved past the chinese right-back and slammed in a shot to put his team one up. keen competition ensued.

though slower than the visitors, the peking players showed better team-work. they launched repeated attacks from midfield up the flanks and netted four goals in succession.

the visiting team took its second goal on a penalty shot three minutes before the final whistle.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Special Mission of Government of Ecuador
Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1975)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the special mission of the republic of ecuador led by alejandro rubio chauvin, minister of industry, commerce and integration.

vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan attended.

at the banquet, minister li chiang and delegation leader rubio toasted the constant development of the friendly relations between china and ecuador and the friendship between the two peoples.

the special mission arrived here by air this morning on a friendly visit to china. it was greeted at the airport by minister li chiang and others.

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Ecuador Government Special Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien this morning met and had a friendly conversation with the special mission of the government of the republic of ecuador led by alejandro rubio chauvin, minister of industry, commerce and integration.

present on the occasion were li chiang, minister of foreign trade, shen chih-wei, deputy department director of the foreign ministry, and sun so-chang, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Friendly Contest between Chinese and Ethiopian Track and Field Teams in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1975)

the 16-man ethiopian track and field team had a 14-event contest with the chinese team in the workers' stadium here this afternoon in front of 30,000 cheering spectators.

Chao Cheng-hung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and ni chih-chin, president of the chinese track and field association, were among the spectators. before the contest started, they met and had a friendly talk with getahun mariam, leader of the ethiopian track and field team, and others.

watching the contest were mulugeta estephanos, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ethiopian embassy in peking, and his wife.

known for their fairly high standards, ethiopian athletes have achieved good results in international contests. today's contest was held in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and ethiopia. competitors of the two countries did warming-up exercises together and vied with one another to put up their best performance. the ethiopian team won the 400 metres, 800 metres, 3,000-metre steeplechase, 1,500 metres, 5,000 metres and 10,000 metres events.

Peking Cocktail Party for Ethiopian Track and Field Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1975)

mulugeta estephanos, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ethiopian embassy here, gave a cocktail at noon today for the visiting ethiopian track and field team.

among the guests were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation; ni chih-chin, president of the chinese track and field association; and chinese athletes and coaches.

present were leader getahun mariam and all members of the ethiopian track and field team.

the guest team will leave peking soon on visit to other chinese cities.

CHINA AND GABON

China Presents Agricultural Machines to Gabon

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1975)

agricultural machines and implements as well as other materials were presented to gabon as gifts from the government of the people's republic of china at a ceremony held in libreville yesterday, according to a report from that city.

the ceremony was presided over by gabonese prime minister leon mebiame and addressed by gabonese minister of state in charge of agriculture, animal husbandry and rural development simon essimengane and chinese ambassador to gabon liu ying-hsien.

high-ranking gabonese officials, diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy and members of the chinese agro-technical team to gabon were also present.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Peking Reception for Hongkong Football Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1975)

the chinese football association gave a reception to warmly welcome the hongkong football association delegation this evening.

leading members of the delegation are leader henry y.t. fok, deputy leader hui chun fui, advisor lee chung, secretary pam sau sum as well as chow cham shu, lo chi chung, ho ying fun and anna fung.

present at the reception were president of the all-china sports federation chao cheng-hung and president of the chinese football association chao hsi-wu as well as players and coaches.

the hongkong football association delegation arrived in peking yesterday.

Hongkong Football Team Plays Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1975)

the hongkong football team defeated the peking side 1-0 in a keenly contested match on the turfed pitch of the workers' stadium here this evening.

the fine team-work and sportsmanship shown by both squads elicited rounds of enthusiastic applause from a capacity crowd of over 80,000.

among the spectators were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission; chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation; yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and chao hsi-wu, president of the chinese football association. they met with henry y.t. fok, leader of the hongkong football association delegation, and his wife anna fung, deputy leader hui chun fui, adviser lee chung and chow cham shu, lo chi chung, tam sau sum, a.r.a.x. do rego, lee leung nang, cheung chi wai and kung wah kit, before the match started.

the two contestant teams were evenly matched in speed and power of strike, but the visitors had a clear edge in experience. both sides made several attempts at the goal in the first half but none of them materialized. the lone goal came within a minute from the final whistle when the hongkong centre-forward chung chor wai picked up a centring pass from the left wing inside the peking team's goal area and headed the ball straight into the net.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Chinese Embassy in Iceland Holds Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1975)

the chinese embassy in reykjavik has given three film receptions for the friends of the iceland-china cultural society, states a report from the icelandic capital.

two chinese films, "china today" and "tanzania-zambia railway under construction", were shown on the last three thursdays. the chairman and vice-chairman of the society were among the more than 100 friends present.

the guests said that they were strongly impressed by the scenes showing the spiritual features of the chinese people and their achievements in socialist construction. many praised in particular their proletarian internationalism.

the receptions were marked by the friendly sentiments between the chinese and icelandic people.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Vice President Marouf Leaves Peking for DPRK at Head of Iraqi Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1975)

taha muhyiddin marouf, vice-president of the republic of iraq, and the iraqi government delegation he is leading, wound up an official visit to china and left here this morning by special plane on a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, li ching-chuan, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and chia ting, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, as well as several thousand people of the chinese capital.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of iraq and china. the band played the national anthems of the two countries. vice-president marouf, in the company of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, reviewed an honour guard made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when vice-president marouf and the other distinguished iraqi guests bade farewell to the well-wishers, people beat drums and gongs, sang and danced to express the sentiments of friendship of the chinese people for the iraqi people. the iraqi vice-president repeatedly waved back in acknowledgement.

also present at the airport were iraqi ambassador to china falih a.r. al-samarrai and diplomatic officials of the iraqi embassy here, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, and diplomatic envoys of arab and other countries to china.

Press Communique on Visit to China of Iraqi Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1975)

press communique on the visit of the government delegation of the republic of iraq headed by vice-president marouf to the people's republic of china:

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, the iraqi government delegation headed by his excellency taha muhyiddin marouf, vice-president of the republic of iraq, paid an official visit to the people's republic of china from july 4 to 7, 1975.

during their stay in china, vice-president marouf and the members of the delegation visited historical monuments and scenic spots and were accorded warm welcome and friendly reception by the chinese government and people.

chairman mao tsetung met vice-president marouf, and they had a cordial and friendly conversation. chairman mao requested vice-president marouf to convey his regards to president ahmed hassan al-bakr upon returning to iraq.

premier chou en-lai also met vice-president marouf. vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-president marouf held talks in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. the two sides exchanged views on major international issues of common interest and on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and iraq. both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks.

the two sides were glad to note that in recent years the friendly relations and cooperation between china and iraq had grown daily and friendly exchanges between the two countries had steadily increased. both sides were resolved to make joint efforts for the continued development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the governments of the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

during the visit, the two sides signed documents on developing trade and economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

the two sides pointed out with satisfaction that the visit of the iraqi government delegation headed by his excellency vice-president marouf to the people's republic of china was a complete success as well as a new contribution to the furtherance of the friendship and amicable cooperation between the two countries.

peking, july 7, 1975

CHINA AND ITALY

Vice Premier Wang Chen Meets Italian Delegation of Posts and Telecommunications

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1975)

vice-premier of the state council wang chen met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the italian delegation of posts and telecommunications led by giulio orlando, minister of posts and telecommunications of the republic of italy.

italian ambassador to china folco trabalza was present on the occasion.

among those present were chung fu-hsiang and liu cheng-ching, chinese minister and vice-minister of posts and telecommunications, and chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Giulio Orlando

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this morning met and had a friendly talk with giulio orlando, italian minister of posts and telecommunications.

present at the meeting was italian ambassador to china folco trabalza. on hand was also chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Friends Leave Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1975)

adriane cristobal, chairman of the association for philippines-china understanding, current adviser to the philippine president and chairman of the social security system, and his wife, left here today for other parts of china before their departure for home.

while in peking, the philippine friends and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries exchanged opinions in regard to the friendly contacts between the two associations. they visited tsinghua university and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Youth Football Team Plays Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1975)

the romanian youth football team played a friendly match with the youth football team of the chinese people's liberation army in the hsiennungtan stadium here this afternoon in front of tens of thousands of cheering spectators.

watching the match were leading member of the physical culture and sports commission li ching-chuan, leader of the romanian youth football team paul popescu and charge d'affaires a.i. lefter panait of the romanian embassy in peking.

the match proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. both teams employed 4-3-3 formations. with an average age of 18, the romanian footballers played a spirited game. good teamwork and close defence combined with two-wing attacks gave the host team the two goals in the match.

the romanian youth football team arrived in peking on july 5 and will leave china tomorrow. the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a reception in honour of the football team here this evening.

Romanian Guest Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1975)

vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university kuo tsung-lin hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of deputy chief editor nicolae minei of the romanian "magazin istoric".

deputy chief editor nicolae minei arrived here yesterday as guest of peking university.

Chairman Chu Teh and Premier Chou En-lai Send Message of Solicitude on Floods in Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china, today expressed deep sympathy with and solicitude to the romanian government and people and the inhabitants of some areas recently hit by continuous torrential rains.

this was expressed in a message sent to comrade nicolae ceausescu, president, and comrade manea manescu, prime minister of the government, of the socialist republic of romania. the message reads:

learning of the continuous torrential rains that hit parts of romania, we wish to express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, our deep sympathy and solicitude to you and, through you, to the romanian government and people and the inhabitants of the afflicted areas. we believe that the industrious and valiant romanian people, under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade ceausescu, will surely overcome this disaster and quickly restore normalcy in production and life.

Romanian Writer Entertained in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1975)

romanian writer corneliu leu, who is also a contributor to the romanian radio and television station, and his companion were guests of honour at a banquet given by tung lin, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, here today.

the romanian guests arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Hypocritical Gesture

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1975)

the people's daily today carries a signed article entitled "hypocritical gesture".

the article says: "the news press agency of the soviet union published a commentary recently entitled 'apprehensions in the mediterranean area', pretending to be apprehensive for peace and security in this part of the world. it is a sickening performance indeed."

the article condemns the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, for being engaged in acute military confrontation in the area and interfering in the affairs of the coastal countries. it goes on to say: "clearly, the fierce contention between the two overlords is the real cause of intranquility in the mediterranean area. how can the people of the mediterranean countries not feel apprehensive for this?"

"particular attention must be given to the fact that the soviet social-imperialists have been accelerating their paces of military expansion in the mediterranean in the past few years," the article notes. it says: the soviet black sea fleet entered the mediterranean in 1964 with only a dozen warships or more. taking advantage of the 1967 middle east war, the soviet revisionists sent more than sixty warships of the "mediterranean task fleet" of the black sea fleet to the mediterranean. from then on, the mediterranean has been haunted by as many as 50-60 soviet warships. it became one of the important places for the soviet

global naval exercises held not long before. by sending so many warships to the mediterranean to make troubles and to make a show of strength, the soviet union, a non-mediterranean country, seriously threatens peace and security in that area.

the article notes, "making no mention whatsoever of the root cause of intranquility in the mediterranean area, the soviet news press agency peddled with ulterior motives the proposal on the withdrawal of warships and submarines equipped with nuclear weapons from the mediterranean, advanced by the soviet revisionists for rivalry with the united states in the area. it boasted that the situation in the area will be 'relaxed' once the proposal is carried out. people will have no difficulty to see that this was all humbug. for the proposal does not touch in the least the present soviet naval forces in the mediterranean. the large number of its warships can still act recklessly in the mediterranean and pose a threat to the security of the coastal countries. an italian paper pointed out penetratingly that 'the soviet proposal is simply aimed at gaining military superiority in the mediterranean and europe', in order to further press forward with its 'expansionist programme'. obviously, far from ensuring the security of the mediterranean countries, this so-called 'proposal' will further place these countries under the soviet revisionist military threat."

the article adds, "the mediterranean countries and people have long since been against the use of the mediterranean by the two superpowers as a stage of rivalry. solemnly pointing out that the presence of soviet and u.s. warships in the mediterranean is a 'nuisance' in the area, they raised the just slogans that 'the mediterranean is the mediterranean of its coastal countries' and 'let the mediterranean be a lake of peace", and strongly demanded that all soviet and u.s. warships pull out from it, thereby freeing it from the contention between the two superpowers. does not the so-called soviet revisionist 'proposal' diametrically run counter to the demands of the mediterranean countries? as a matter of fact, it is quite clear to the soviet revisionists what the mediterranean countries have been really worried about. francois maurin, chief of staff of the french armed forces, said unequivocally early last month that 'the development of soviet naval forces in the mediterranean is disturbing indeed'. well, the fact that the soviet news press agency wrote such a clumsy article full of pointless talk to shed crocodile tears exactly shows that the moscow authorities have become worried and felt uneasy about the increasingly higher voices of the mediterranean peoples against the soviet revisionist military expansion."

Soviet Revisionists' Policy of "Profit in Command" Retards Application of New Technology

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1975)

the policy of capitalist management with profit in command enforced in soviet industrial departments has gravely retarded the application of new technology and brought about ever serious technological stagnation.

the soviet paper "pravda" admitted in an editorial on last january 8: "many units have failed year after year in fulfilling their plan of introducing new technologies and their plan of mechanization and automation in production (particularly in auxiliary work)." brezhnev himself has remarked that leaders of some soviet enterprises "shy from (technical) novelties as the devil shies from holy water". this represents one of the striking manifestations of hindrance to the development of productive forces by the present relations of production in the soviet union and of the decadence of state monopoly capitalism.

referring to capitalist monopoly in his work "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism", lenin pointed out: "like all monopoly, it inevitably engenders a tendency to stagnation and decay. since monopoly prices are established, even temporarily, the motive cause of technical and, consequently, of all progress, disappears to a certain extent." the soviet revisionist renegade clique has turned state-run enterprises in the soviet union into state monopoly capitalist enterprises. the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie and the newly emerging bourgeoisie utterly disregard development of production and the needs of the people. instead they regard the seizure of maximum profit as their major objective and highest norm in running enterprises. they show no interest in new technologies for they are able to grab maximum profit through their monopolized position and monopolized prices. the soviet journal "money and credit" admitted in an article in its no. 9, 1972 issue that the real rate of profit in soviet industry in 1969 was 40 per cent higher than the normal level, and in the instrument and meter making industry it was 190 per cent and in the electrical machinery industry, 160 per cent higher. such a high rate of profit "has killed the interest of enterprise collectives in renovating their products", the journal said. in an article carried in the soviet paper "socialist industry" on april 25, 1975, the director of the all-union designing institute disclosed that his institute "has designed prototypes of scores of new machines, meters and instruments" but "we cannot cite a single meter or machine which has been approved for serial production."

in the capitalist society, marx pointed out, the sinking of "the price of labour-power below its value" is one of the means of the capitalists in intensifying their exploitation of the workers. the same is true of the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie. the soviet revisionists themselves have admitted that the average per-capita income of a large number of soviet families was below the level required to "ensure the lowest-standard material life". such families at least "involve 25 million persons". the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie would use such cheap labour-power, which exists in large numbers, rather than improve technologies. as the soviet journal "communist" admitted in its no. 12, 1969 issue: "relatively cheap labour-power is hindering the development of technological progress because, from the point of raising the quota of the rate of profit, the use of manual labour is more profitable than substituting it with machines." manual labour accounts for over one half of the soviet industry today. the soviet paper "trud" revealed on april 6 this year that even in the tyumen woollen combine, the biggest of its kind in siberia, "manual labour also accounts for over 50 per cent" and that "almost all transport, loading and unloading and other work in the workshops have not been mechanized so far". "socialist industry" disclosed on february 9, 1974 that "nearly one half of the workers are engaged in manual operation" in the karaganda metallurgical combine, reputedly "the 'youngest' basically highly-mechanized ferrous metallurgical enterprise".

in their pursuit of huge profit, the new bourgeois elements in soviet machine-building departments raised the prices of new equipment at will, usually several times that of the original equipment of the same category. this has also seriously hindered the popularisation of new technologies. the soviet journal "money and credit" reported that the soviet union has turned out a new automatic drilling machine whose actual production efficiency is only double that of the machine now widely used in production, but its price is 10 times higher. according to another soviet journal "voprosy ekonomiki", a comparison between new and old machine tools in soviet woollen industry shows that the increase in the price of new machine tools was about four times greater than the increase of working efficiency. those enterprises which purchased such equipment found that their rate of profit dropped by a big margin. "money and credit" disclosed that based on an analysis of the situation in over 100 machine-building plants in moscow, leningrad and central ural, when the value of the products manufactured with new technology accounts for 10 per cent in the total output value, the rate of profit is 30 per cent but when the products turned out with new technology account for 50 per cent, the rate of profit drops to 8-10 per cent. as a result, soviet enterprises naturally are reluctant to purchase or use new technologies.

in the soviet union today, new technology cannot be introduced or popularised and the development of productive forces has been hampered by man-made obstructions. this is by no means an individual phenomenon but a serious question prevalent everywhere in the soviet society. according to the "compilation of soviet government resolutions" published in 1973, "only about one-third of the annual registered inventions in the soviet union has been applied to the national economy." the soviet paper "economic gazette" disclosed that in the adoption of the registered new technologies in 1973, the ministry of chemical and oil engineering only adopted 12 per cent, the ministry of building, road-building and municipal machinery, 21 per cent, and the ministry of the machine-tool and instrument-making industry only fulfilled 16 per cent of the plan for introducing new technologies. "pravda" admitted that in 1974, such major industrial departments as power, ferrous metallurgy, coal and building materials failed to fulfil the plan for popularising new technologies.

since new technologies are not adopted or popularised, equipment in soviet industrial enterprises is outmoded, technology backward and labour productivity low. this has become a serious problem in the soviet national economy. according to the materials released by the soviet press, in 1971, 34 per cent of the metal-cutting machine tools and 25 to 30 per cent of the textile machines in the soviet union were obsolete products. in the ferrous metallurgical industry, over 20 per cent of the rolling equipment was manufactured in the time of tsarist russia. to repair these obsolete machines, it is necessary to use annually over one million machine tools, or one-third of all the soviet machine tools, and three million workers with expenses running into 12,000 million rubles.

to realise its wild ambition of world domination, the brezhnev clique pays particular attention to the development of its war industry and goes all out in its frantic efforts to contend with the other superpower for quantitative and technological superiority in arms. however, this pauper disguised as a military giant is bogged down in technological stagnation, with the exception of the war industry. therefore, the brezhnev clique is much worried about the tendency toward technological stagnation and repeatedly laments: "the weakest links are those relating to the practical realisation of scientific achievements, to their adoption in mass production." the tendency toward technological stagnation in the soviet union is determined by state monopoly capitalism itself. no matter how many measures the brezhnev clique will take, it will be impossible for the soviet revisionists to alter this situation basically. with the further deepening of capitalist restoration in the soviet union, this decadent phenomenon is bound to prevail still more seriously and on a wider scale.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Delegation of Sri Lanka Ministry of Irrigation, Power and Highways

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the sri lanka ministry of irrigation, power and highways led by minister maithripala senanayake.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda was present.

on hand were chien cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

Sri Lanka Minister Gives Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1975)

minister maithripala senanayake, leader of the delegation of the sri lanka ministry of irrigation, power and highways, gave a return banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were chien cheng-ying and chang pin, minister and vice-minister of water conservancy and power, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and other leading members of departments concerned.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda was also present.

the delegation made a special trip to linhsien county of honan province where they saw the red flag canal in the company of minister chien cheng-ying. while in peking, the sri lanka friends toured places of historical interest.

the delegation will soon leave peking to tour southern china.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Chinese Ambassador to Yemen Arab Republic Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Jul. 5, 1975)

chinese ambassador to the yemen arab republic chang tsan-ming today left here for home at the termination of his term of office.

on june 26 and july 3, the chinese ambassador was the guest of honour at a banquet and a reception given by yemeni minister of information ahmed gassim dahmash and minister of foreign affairs abdulla abdu magid al asnag.

ambassador chang tsan-ming gave a farewell reception on the evening of july 2.

AAA TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Chinese, Six Other Asian Table Tennis Delegations Arrive in Nigeria

(NCNA-English Lagos, Jul. 5, 1975)

the chinese table tennis delegation with sung chung as its leader arrived here today by a special plane to take part in the forthcoming second asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament (a.a.a.t.t.f.i.t.) to be held in the capital of nigeria from july 13 to 26.

arriving here on the same plane were also table tennis delegations from the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, the lao patriotic front, nepal and pakistan.

the delegations were warmly welcomed at the lagos airport by dr. a.a. efunkoya, member of the organizing committee of the second a.a.a.t.t.f.i.t. and chairman of the nigerian table tennis association, and d.a.o. abegunde, chairman of the ceremonial and reception sub-committee of the organizing committee of the second a.a.a.t.t.f.i.t.

other officials of the nigerian national sports commission and representatives of the overseas chinese in nigeria were present.

chinese ambassador to nigeria feng yu-chiu and diplomatic officials from the pakistan embassy in nigeria were also present.

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